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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,)..........$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty..........1 50
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 147 1-8.

CITY ITEMS.

Remember
McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Gloves.
Fine Cloth, kid and calf lined: Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Chosson's French Buckskin, Fur wrist Gloves of all kinds at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

Shirts.
Fine Cassimere Shirts at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

Gents.
Those elegant "Boulevards"—the latest style of Neck Tie extant, are now to be had at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Murdock & Putnam.

Mr. Edwin Regal
Resumes his connection with the Normal School, at Hopedale, at the opening of the winter term, December 5th, 1865. Address W. Brinkerhoff, Principal.

Any of Our Readers
Who may have use for a pure article of North Carolina tar will find it at Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street. To those who wish to purchase by the barrel, Fleming offers special inducements in low rates. Remember the place.

Famous.
The Boot and Shoe Store of South & Ross, 63 Market street, is becoming an especial favorite with our citizens. This arises from the fact that they can find at this house any thing and everything they want in that line, at prices which are far below those of any other house in the city. The house is centrally located and easy of access, being on Market street, No. 63, the third door from the corner of Fourth street.

A Word in Season.
Our most eminent physicians tell us that almost every case of cholera can be cured if attended to in season. Therefore every family should at once procure and keep on hand some safe and reliable remedy to be instantly used in cases of diarrhœa, dysentery and cramp in stomach or bowels, those great precursors of cholera. The success that has invariably attended the use of Henderson's Carminative, so extensively used during the summer months for the above complaints, entitle it to the consideration of every prudent person. Ask for Henderson's Carminative. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 266 Liberty street. Sold by druggists generally.

Balmoral Skirts,
For ladies and Misses', at greatly reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Prints.
At 25 cents, all the best makes of Prints, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Delaines.
At 30 cents, the newest and prettiest Delaines of the season, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Shirting Muslin.
At 20 cents, extra quality undressed Shirting Muslin, at Barker & Co.'s, 52 Market street.

Oakland Park.
A trial of speed for a premium of $100 comes off this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Oakland Park. The following horses are entered: Gr. g. "General Thomas;" b. m. "Josephine," and b. h. "Joe." To go in harness three in five. This will probably be the last trial of the season, and, like all other trials over this track, it shall be on the square, and without doubt it will be closely contested, barring accidents. Turn out, one and all, lovers of that noble animal—the horse. Sharps will positively be excluded.

Two Cases Piles Cured by Dr.
Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, (he being quite paralized with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. R. E. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Freedmen will Labor,
And in consequence cotton goods are steadily declining. Gote Bates and Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street, and price their stock, (which is daily receiving new accessions,) purchased by one of the partners from first hands, in the Eastern cities, and be satisfied. We will assure you, fellow consumers that *now*, NOW, NOW is the time to buy. The stock embraces everything in the lines of sheetings, shirtings, tickings and domestic goods generally. We again repeat that *now* is the appointed time to buy dry goods, especially white goods, at Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street.

A New Trial Granted,
Not to murderer Frieke but to the handsome stock of American Watches of the different grades, English and Swiss patent levers, cylinder escapements, Clocks, and a rare stock of Jewelry in general, all of which is offered at reasonable cash prices at J. J. Strouse's, 91 Smithfield street.

Pianos.
Wm. Knabe & Co's great unrivalled Piano Fortes These instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability. Knabe's square Pianos have their new improved grand scale and the Agraffe treble. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, has just received a splendid new assortment.

Prince's Organs and Melodeons
Are far superior in quality, power, sweetness, variety and expression, elegance of case, possessing improvements which can be found only in instruments of this make. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Returned.
Dr. C. Sill has returned from the East, and will be found at his post, 246 Penn street, when due attention will be given to any who may have suffered in consequence of his absence, as the people need the Nitrous Oxide Gas which he is giving with such great success for extracting teeth without pain.

Pianos.
A large assortment of Knabe & Co.'s, Haines Bros., Grupe & Kindt's and James W. Vose's Piano Fortes. Also, a very fine assortment of Prince & Co.'s world renowned Organs and Melodeons, at Blume's music store.

Pianos.
Knabe's celebrated Piano Fortes are unsurpassed. Sold on reasonable terms, by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Linen, &c.
Linen, Table Damasks, Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Pillow and Sheeting Linen, Table and Piano Covers. Full assortment of these at Barker & Co.'s 59 Market street.

Great Sale of Silks,
At Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Remember it.

Country Merchants
Are invited to examine our stock and compare prices, whether for the purpose of purchasing or not.

Shaker Flannels.
At 55 cents, fine wide Shaker Flannels, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Ginghams.
At 25 cents, check and plaid Ginghams, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Twilled Flannels.
At 37½ cents, good Twilled Flannels, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

STATE ITEMS.

The building formerly known as St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of Thirty-sixth and Sycamore street, Philadelphia, recently purchased by Bishop Wood, was on Sunday last dedicated as a Roman Catholic temple, to be known as St. Agatha.

The estimated expenses of the city government of Philadelphia for the year 1866 amount to $3,982,661 30; an increase over those of 1865 of $667,477 18. The total amount of real and personal estate for next year is assessed at $162,947,003, an increase over the assessment of 1865 of $3,716,515.

The Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company of Philadelphia contemplate visiting Chicago in the coming Spring. It is expected that one hundred members and invited guests will participate in the excursion.

There are five cotton and nine woolen mills in the village of Chester, giving employment to nearly one thousand men, women and children. The principal cotton factories are owned by General Robert Patterson and operated by Mr. James Stephens. These two mills turn out from eight to nine thousand yards of cotton fabrics per day. The woolen mills are principally owned by the Garside family, Samuel Eccles, Jr., Lilley & Farwell, and Hall & Longbotham. The mills of the two first named parties turn out about twelve thousand yards of Kentucky jeans per week.

The process of curing meat by infiltration, attempted the past summer in Philadelphia, has proved a failure. The infiltered pork became rancid in ten days. The hams were smoked, and at first appeared to be excellent, they being juicy and very tender. They also became rancid and unfit for food within the same period of time. It was claimed that the new process was based upon science. The same subject was introduced to the public of France years since, but it was also a failure.

The iron business at Marietta, Lancaster county, has been resumed again with much briskness. The furnaces in that vicinity, with one exception, which have been undergoing repairs for some time, have all been re-started and are in brisk operation. The property of Mrs. Ann Boggs, in that borough, was sold on Saturday evening last for $2,525.

The Commissioners of Snyder county met in their office on Tuesday of last week, the time fixed for opening proposals for the erection of new county buildings at Selinsgrove. The subscriptions to the loan were deemed inadequate to proceed to build, in consequence of which the letting was postponed, and the receiving of proposals for a loan continued until the 11th inst.

Messrs. Adams & Levis, brokers, of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have been prosecuted by Charles B. Dungan, charged with appropriating the proceeds of $30,000 worth of 5-20 bonds, deposited with them for safe keeping. The defendants admit selling the bonds, but claim that the proceeds were used in business transactions between Mr. Dungan and themselves. Dungan has been prosecuted by the above defendants for alleged embezzlement of the bonds, alleging that they belonged to a Mr. James Smith.

It is stated that the Navy Department has determined to erect a large hospital adjoining the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, is now in that city attending to the project.

The Daily Commercial

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The Episcopal Convention to choose a Bishop for the new Diocese, will meet in Trinity Church, at 10 o'clock this morning. Bishop STEVENS will preside. The Laity and Clergy will meet together, but the Ayes and Nays will be called separately, and the vote taken by orders on all important questions. In selecting the Bishop the Clergy nominate to the Laity. If they confirm the nomination, there will be an election; otherwise, a new nomination becomes necessary.

We understand that Rev. Dr. PAGE has been selected to deliver the valedictory.

LEASE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Catawissa Railroad, in Philadelphia, on Monday, a motion to confirm the contract and lease entered into between the officers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and the Catawissa Railroad, was unanimously adopted. The Great Western road is to take possession of the Catawissa road on the 1st of December next, for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The lessees agree to pay to the Catawissa company $365,000 per annum, in monthly instalments. This is equal to eight per cent. upon the capital of the company after maintaining its organization. This action is of great interest to Western Pennsylvania, and we indulge the hope that in the railway movements now in progress the great advantages of Pittsburgh as a railway centre will not be overlooked by those projecting important connections.

DEATH OF HON. PRESTON KING.

The startling intelligence of the death of Hon. PRESTON KING, Collector of the Port of New York, by leaping into the Hudson river, opposite New York, from a Hoboken ferryboat, while laboring under an aberration of the mind, on Monday morning last, produced a profound sensation throughout the community, on receipt of the news last night. Mr. KING was born in the State of New York, and settled in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, then a comparative wilderness. He studied law under an able and distinguished member of the legal profession, and was soon admitted to the bar. He was successful from the outset, for he was diligent, methodical, learned and eloquent. He was moreover sensitively alive to the public questions of the day, and soon after reaching his majority, entered the political arena, espousing the Democratic cause. His peculiar and eminent fitness for public service soon became apparent to the party, and for several successive terms he represented his district in the House of Representatives, having previously, however, served with distinction in the State Legislature. In Congress, Mr. KING ranked among the ablest of its working members, and on many occasions distinguished himself in forensic debate. Subsequently, the tendency of the Democratic party compelled him, for principle's sake, to abandon it, and he entered into the spirit of the great battle for freedom, giving to the Republican party, in which he rightly recognized the true Democracy of the country, a most cordial and vigorous support. He was nominated for Secretary of State, for which office he suffered defeat, but he was afterward elected to the United States Senate, and served until the close of his term in 1863, when he was succeeded by Governor MORGAN. Mr. KING was an active supporter of Mr. LINCOLN's administration, and the warm personal friend of President JOHNSON, upon whose accession to the Chief Magistracy, Mr. KING became Collector of the Port of New York, succeeding Hon. SIMEON DRAPER. Mr. KING had been in office about three months.

CHICAGO WAREHOUSING DIFFICULTIES.

The Chicago Board of Trade are engaged in settling a vexed question between the grain shippers and warehousemen in that city. It appears that for several years past the winter rate of storage has been fixed at four cents per bushel from November to April, a period of six months, but the warehousemen decided, at a meeting recently called for the purpose, that on all grain remaining in their warehouses after the 1st instant, they would demand one cent per bushel for every five days storage, or thirty cents for the half year. This discrimination between November receipts and those of a prior date aroused public sentiment, and a perfect storm has followed the avowal of the warehousemen to carry out their design. The Chicago *Times* says:

"The pretext upon which they based this rate of storage was that the grain in the warehouses was in bad condition, and should be shipped immediately, as it would become worthless if allowed to remain until spring. The matter did not create much excitement at first, but, during the past few days, buyers have discriminated against old and fresh receipts. The holder of a receipt for No. 1 wheat, dated Oct. 31, could obtain for it, on Thursday, but $1 40 per bushel, because it was subject to thirty cents storage for the winter; while the holder of receipts dated Nov. 1, only one day after, could obtain for it $1 47 per bushel, because it would be subject to but four cents storage if it remained in the warehouses all winter. The holders of these receipts could not ship east with profit in the present condition of the eastern market and the rate of freights, and disliked to submit to this discount, owing to the date of receipts, amounting to six cents on wheat, and to as high as sixteen cents on some other grades. Then came the report that the warehousemen were buying up the receipts issued before Nov. 1, and after canceling them, issuing others dated after Nov. 1. The matter was first discussed privately among members; finally they became more open in their expressions, and deep mutterings were heard on 'Change and on the streets wherever grain men congregated."

A committee of conference between the shippers and warehousemen was appointed, and as it is highly important, reported at once, as receipts dated prior to November 1st, in order to make them regular, would require to have one per cent. more storage taken off them than was otherwise necessary. The report states that the warehousemen are willing to extend the time to the 1st of December. After that date, one cent per bushel to be charged for every five days, computing back to the 15th of November—to-day. The report was received and the proposition of the warehousemen was rejected. The committee has been granted further time to consider the matter, and will probably report what changes are required in the inspection of grain, and indicate the course that the Board of Trade shall pursue in the matter. Although no conclusion has been reached, there seems to be no doubt that the increased rate of storage will not be assessed, and it is strongly hinted that the inspection of grain will be repealed altogether.

THE Staunton *Spectator*, in the following, gives an account of a family wedding coat that has proved a veritable heir-loom:

Many years since, an old German citizen of Pendleton county, when about to lead his fair "frow" to the hymeneal altar, purchased a broadcloth coat, in which he was married. His wife presented him with many children, among whom were *eight* sons, all of whom were married in the same coat in which their father married their mother. The *youngest* of the eight sons had *seven* sons, all of whom were married in the *same* wedding coat; and after the youngest son of the seven, or the youngest grandson of the original owner of the coat had led his blushing bride to the altar in his venerable grandfather's *fashionable* wedding coat, he sold it for the sum of $10. What has become of the coat since it was sold we have not been advised, but suppose that some one is keeping it for the purpose of getting married in it.

FROM ITALY TO EGYPT.—There is at this time a large emigration in progress from the Southern provinces of the Italian kingdom to Egypt, consisting chiefly of skilled laborers, artisans and mechanics. The reason assigned for it is the usual reason assigned in all times for all popular migrations—the desire and expectation of a better condition. The material prospects of Old Egypt are actually at this moment better than those of Young Italy. "The Italians of to-day," writes a correspondent from Italy, "are beset with immeasurable difficulties. They have a hostile clergy, a discontented peasantry, a landed proprietary, groaning under heavy taxation, seaports without trade, and capital without movement; brigandage in the south, beggary in the north, a ruined exchequer, and a not very reputable court."

James McCarthy, an idiot, while sitting upon the track of the Lake Shore Railroad, near Dunkirk, a day or two since, his head bent upon his knees and fast asleep, was struck by a passenger train and thrown a distance of forty feet. The train was immediately backed to the scene of the disaster, when, imagine the surprise of the passengers at discovering the simpleton standing near the track apparently unharmed, the only signs of injury manifested by him being exhibited in a vigorous friction of his back.

Judge Trigg on Monday, at Nashville, refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the notorious Dick McCann.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

FREEDMEN AMONG THE INDIANS.

Results of Gen. Howard's Tour.

Discharge of Military Detectives.

The Farragut Court Martial.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

What Gen. Longstreet is After.

Case of Charles J. Faulkner.

Harper's Ferry Armory to be Rebuilt.

Death of Hon. Preston King.

GOVERNOR HAHN TO SPEAK ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 14.

Cabinet Meeting.

The regular semi-weekly Cabinet meeting was held to-day, every member being present. The session was a protracted one.

Freedmen Among the Indians.

Major General Sanborn, of the Western armies, has been appointed by the President the agent to harmonize the relations between the freedmen made free in the Choctaw and Cherokee nations by the recent treaty with those Indians.

Visitors at the White House.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Governor Parsons, of Alabama, were visitors to the Executive Mansion to-day, both having had the privilege of interviews with the President.

Gen. Howard's Southern Tour.

Intelligence from the Southern States represents that Gen. Howard's tour of inspection, under orders from the President, has thus far been of the greatest beneficial results. He has corrected many errors that worked disadvantageously to the harmonious operation of the Freedmen's Bureau, and his visits to Atlanta, Macon and other points, though brief, are spoken of as having been exceedingly valuable.

Military Detectives Discharged.

All of the military detectives in this department were discharged to-day. These men all belonged to the Veteran Reserve Corps, which is soon to be mustered out, but as the necessity for this force has almost entirely ceased, it is very likely that another will not be organized.

The Farragut Court Martial

Is yet engaged with the trial of Commodore Craven, but upon its conclusion the court will doubtless be dissolved, as there are no other cases at present to bring before it.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts to-day at the internal Revenue Bureau will amount to seven hundred thousand dollars.

General Longstreet

Says he is here for the purpose of obtaining a pardon, and not to get his parole extended. The President informed him that as he has other officers who belonged to the old army and went with the South, that he would consider these cases at the proper time. He has pardoned only three or four who were educated at West Point. They were not in the army when the rebellion broke out.

Case of Chas. J. Faulkner.

Chas. J. Faulkner, Ex-Minister to France, is here looking after his case. He holds a letter from Mr. Lincoln, guaranteeing his pardon. He was afterwards indicted by the United States District Court at Norfolk, with several others, for treason, but no action has since been had in those cases, neither has his pardon been sanctioned by President Johnson.

Armory to be Rebuilt.

The Ordnance Department have determined to rebuild the National Armory at Harper's Ferry. There are quite a number of employees already at work. To what extent the War Department contemplates resuscitating this establishment will be set forth in the Secretary's report.

Death of Preston King.

The unfortunate death of Preston King has created a profound sensation here, where he had a hosts of friends. The President, who knew him intimately, was shocked when he heard the intelligence. The Treasury Department have been aware for some time that Mr. King has been deeply depressed on account of the trouble growing out of the duties of his office. A successor will not be appointed for several days.

Benjamin Allen, alias Harris, the confidence man, was delivered to the Ohio authorities to-day, in obedience to a requisition from Governor Anderson.

Appointments.

S. B. Davis, Leavenworth, Kansas; Horace Babcock, Weyannago, Wisconsin, and Stephen B. Olney, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, were this morning appointed examining surgeons for the Pension Bureau.

Gen. Hahn on Equal Suffrage.

Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, is about to make a speech in favor of equal suffrage.

Gen. Logan Appointed Minister to Mexico—Col. Browning to be Secretary of Legation—The State Convention of Texas.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The President to-day appointed Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, Minister, and Wm. A. Browning, Esq., of Tennessee, Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico. Gen. Logan is known as a strong and earnest friend of the Liberal cause in that country. Col. Browning has been the private Secretary of President Johnson, and is now succeeded by Col. Robert Johnson, son of the President, in that office.

The intelligence of the death of Preston King occasioned much regret in official circles.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, writes to the President that he expects to call a State Convention in December.

DEATH OF HON. PRESTON KING.

He Jumps From a Ferry Boat and is Drowned.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The rumor that Mr. Preston King resigned is entirely untrue. Mr. King, for a week past, has been laboring under an attack of nervous debility. Yesterday he left his room at the Astor House. Since that time nothing has been heard of him. This morning Moses F. Odell, Naval Officer, telegraphed President Johnson to ascertain if Mr. King was in Washington. He received the reply that he was not there. Telegrams have been sent in various directions; but no clue to his whereabouts have been obtained.

LATER.—Preston King jumped overboard from the Hoboken ferryboat while in a state of temporary aberration of mind, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

LATEST.—Thurlow Weed states that Mr. King was seen to jump off the ferryboat yesterday morning by a little boy and girl on the deck. They picked up his hat, which has been handed to Mr. Weed, and recognized by him. There are no traces of the body as yet.

A little boy and girl saw a gentleman answering to the description of Mr. Preston King jump overboard from one of the Hoboken ferry boats on Monday morning. They have been sent for, and from them further particulars may be learned. The hat brought over to this city was recognized by Thurlow Weed to be Mr. King's. Mr. King said to a very intimate friend on Sunday night, that he would never see him again. Knowing that Mr. King had been for some time laboring under depression of spirits, he took but little notice of the matter. His health had been poor for some time, and latterly he had shown indications of softening of the brain. He had only returned to the city last Saturday from a visit to his home in St. Lawrence County. On Monday morning he arose, dressed himself, and said to a relative who slept in the same room with him, that he wished to take a walk, and preferred going alone. At about eight o'clock he went up town, returning from Christopher street. It was reported yesterday a man jumped overboard. Four of Mr. King's friends visited the boat today, and found that a gentleman answering the description of Mr. King had entered the boat yesterday going at nine o'clock. He is said to have remained on the stern of the boat, and when the boat was midway in the stream, he was seen by two children, the only passengers on that end of the boat, to take off his hat and leap overboard. The alarm was given and the boat stopped, but the body was not seen by any one on board. As the tide was falling at the time, probably the body was washed out to sea. The men employed on the boat saw a man answering Mr. King's description get on board the boat. Mr. King has been much perplexed ever since his appointment, over affairs at the Custom House, which weighed heavily on his mind, and undoubtedly culminated in his death. Those most with him had frequently noticed his failing health. He had been attended by a companion, who occupied a room with him at the Astor House, and watched his movements. Mr. King was a bachelor.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—The Legislature yesterday passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to memorialize President Johnson for the release of all Union soldiers now confined for offenses committed during the rebellion, on the ground that rebel soldiers, whose crimes were infinitely greater, have been pardoned.

Newspaper Change.

BOSTON, November 14.—It is announced that W. W. Clapp, Jr., has sold the *Saturday Evening Gazette* to Messrs. Worthington, Brewster and Goodwell, of the *Evening Traveller*.

The great cotton case—the Government of the United States *vs.* Withenbery & Doyle, Gryf & Yvceuntz and G. A. Lamore & Co., that was tried before the United States District Court at Springfield, Illinois, last summer, has been decided against the claimants. One thousand bales of cotton were in question.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Is Pittsburgh a Healthy City?

IMPORTANT MEETING AT BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS.

The City Councils Alone Unrepresented.

Nuisances to the Right of Us—Nuisances to the Left of Us—Nuisances Everywhere.

Hardscrabble—Hogs—Horrid !!

What is to be Done, and How.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Committee of the Board of Trade, the Board of Health, the Councils of the two cities, and the Allegheny County Medical Association met at Board of Trade Rooms, on Wood street, last evening, and was organized by calling George H. Thurston, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Joseph Albree, Esq., Secretary.

The following gentlemen represented the various committees:

Board of Trade—Messrs. Frew, Fleming, Murphy, Rowley and Albree.

Board of Health—Messrs. Fortune, McCook, McCune and Fitzsimmons.

Allegheny County Medical Society—Drs. Jones and Coffey, Pittsburgh; Drs. Trevor and Mowry, Allegheny.

Allegheny Councils—Messrs. English and Torrence.

Major Wm. Frew, Chairman of the Committee from the Board of Trade, stated the object of the meeting to be an attempt at a united effort on the part of all the competent authorities, viz: the Board of Trade, Board of Health, Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Allegheny County Medical Society, and the Mayors of the cities, to improve our sanitary condition. Recent investigations develope the alarming fact that the mortality of our city is almost equal to that of New York. In view of the irresistible westward march of the Asiatic cholera, which may make its appearance amongst us this fall, and almost inevitably in the coming spring, it becomes us to give thorough examination to the sanitary condition of our community, and whether with regard to the advent of cholera or not, devise some extraordinary measures to abate the evil under which we labor. The object of the present meeting would be to inaugurate some measures that would ultimate in the improvement of the public health, and prepare the city for the approaching pestilence.

Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, stated that Pittsburgh was undoubtedly the filthiest city in the Union, and its mortality exceeded any other Northern city. The Doctor alluded to the condition of the streets and alleys, and reflected severely upon the Councils for the inadequacy of the sewerage. The amount of money appropriated yearly by the city to the Board of Health ($500) was entirely inadequate for the purpose intended. The Board of Health was powerless, yet it was willing to co-operate with the citizens in any remedies that might be proposed.

Dr. R. E. Mowry, of Allegheny, said that his city had no sanitary regulations, and if the cholera should come upon it now, it would be found totally at its mercy. Dr. Mowry did not believe that Pittsburgh was the most unhealthy of Northern cities. In Philadelphia, in 1864, the deaths were in proportion to the inhabitants, as one is to three, while in Pittsburgh it was as one is to five. Two per cent was considered the standard of good health.

Dr. McCook replied that the deaths which had taken place in this city had never been fully reported. In Philadelphia there were better facilities afforded for making out correct lists.

Dr. Fleming said it was difficult to rate the number of deaths in this city, as no arrangements had been made to obtain a correct registry of the deaths occurring.

Major Frew moved that the Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny be requested to appropriate $1,000 each to the Board of Health, to be expended in improving the Sanitary condition of the cities.

Dr. Fleming thought the appropriation of $1,000 toward cleaning so large a city as Pittsburgh would hardly be a drop in the bucket.

Dr. Trevor said the amount named was not sufficient to place the city in a good sanitary condition. It was useless to clean the streets and alleys unless the root of the matter was reached.

Mr. A. H. English thought that every property holder should be compelled to place his property immediately in a good sanitary condition.

Major Frew's motion was amended by increasing the appropriation of Pittsburgh to $1,500, after which it was adopted.

Dr. Fleming then read the following paper, which was adopted, and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the meeting:

We are convened to-night upon the important duty of devising some plan by which the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh may be placed in good sanitary condition, for present benefit and future protection. If past experience is to be relied upon, we shall be visited by the approaching scourge, and it behooves us to use all means in our control to stay or mitigate its violence. When it will come no man can say, and we should hasten to be prepared for its invasion. Hitherto, in this country, the cholera has not made ravages in cold weather, but as it has done so in Russia, during a severe winter, this peculiarity is not to be depended upon.

To meet the present exigency, it would be well to examine the state of health of the city, to look into immediate causes of disease, and study out the best method of prevention. No amount of fine talking could, for a moment, disguise the fact of the horribly filthy condition of the streets, alleys, buildings, &c., in our city, and it is very singular, with these manifest causes of disease before our eyes, the impression should have firm credence, we are enjoying a rare state of salubrity. As surely as night succeeds day, so does increased mortality follow neglect of cleanliness, and the proof of this is found, in lamentable magnitude, in our very midst.

This unwelcome information I should hesitate to announce, in the teeth of popular belief, did I not know it could be prevented by proper and adequate sanitary regulation. Persons often find consolation for their moral shortcomings by a close scrutiny of the consciences of their neighbors, and I fear, in matters of health, the inhabitants of this place have obtained the same degree of satisfaction from observation of other cities. It has been found—there is a certain increase in the ratio of mortality as the number of inhabitants congregated becomes greater—that a person dies in a crowded city from a cause which he would survive in a small town.

The rate of mortality in New York city, which has been justly considered enormous, during the year 1864, was 25,645, or one in thirty-nine. The large influx of immigrants, estimated at 50,000, was urged in explanation of this unfavorable death-rate. During the same period, in our comparatively small population, the deaths were over 1200 in the ten wards, which, at the full allowance of 60,000 within these limits, makes one in fifty, only eleven per cent. less than what is considered the most unhealthy city in the Northern States; and the large increase of population cannot be offered here to compensate for the difference. Statistics of all kinds are not only surprising but ofttimes unpleasant, as they nearly always upset the estimates of wisdom. The accumulation of festering filth, the absence of sanitary police, and other causes, have produced their invariable result, and it has now been discovered, by this plain comparison, that this can no longer be held up as a paradox, a healthy city, invested by noisome dirt.

An inquiry into the causes which bring about this large number of deaths would no doubt be of much advantage. Among the most important things which share largely in the production of good health is the abundant supply of wholesome food; and it would not be amiss to take a look at the medium through which our city is supplied. Formerly, the market was attended by clean, comfortable-looking country people, who brought in their vegetables and disposed of the same, without extortion. These have well nigh disappeared. A great boast is made of the enormous revenues, $33,000 a year, derived from the rent of stalls, &c., in market, which, instead of a subject of boasting, one should rather be ashamed. This large rent has to be returned to the butchers and other venders, who place a tax in the shape of a corresponding price upon their articles of sale. It matters little whether a man who has an income of $40,000 a year pays fifty cents or $5 a pound for his meat; but by the man with a large and hungry household, who, perhaps, makes $15 a week, this onerous tax is felt keenly; and what shall be said of those brave women, many of them made widows by the war, who silently conflict daily with poverty and misfortune in every shape? They have the choice, to pay the exorbitant price or do without. The enormous prices of good meats compel the poorer classes to find substitutes in the use of portions not suited for constant use and often not perfectly sound. I cannot see any good and substantial reason why an honest farmer, who slaughters an ox, should not be allowed to sell the same in any shape his customers may desire it. The result of the present mode is to raise the price of things sold in market, increase the number of hucksters, who often keep vegetables on sale far beyond the time when they are wholesome, and to drive the producers away. There is no sufficient remedy for this evil, short of a complete change of the policy by which the market is regulated. Give the poor and needy the benefit of the lowest price, and let the tax fall, as it should, upon the rich who are so fearful of taxation. Abundance of good food is not only essential to perfect health, but largely conduces to prevention of crime.

For a number of years much solicitude has been felt in the city in regard to the quality of water supply. The location of many large factories on the banks of the Allegheny above the place of supply, has served to impair the purity of the stream, while the refuse from oil refineries and waste from the oil wells higher up, has imparted to the water a very disagreeable taste and smell. When evaporated till its volume is considerably diminished, a dark, thick residue remains of a most uninviting appearance. Though many cases have come under my observation, where the symptoms indicated the hydrant water as the direct cause of disease, I shall not say I am altogether convinced of the fact. Individual experience is hardly sufficient to solve a problem of such importance, to speak positively on a subject of such weighty consideration. I can scarcely believe such water can be used without detriment. The attention of physicians should be called to the subject, and a chemical examination made of the water, to answer the question.

The city is shrouded in a cloud of gloom, which many regard as a perfect ægis of all kinds and sorts of disease. There can be no denial, it is an advantageous locality for a few of them, but whether it is made so by the smoke, which darkens everything, is a question which has not yet been answered, and is one of great doubt in my mind. For diseases of the lungs, it has been supposed to have some healing quality, which is quite mysterious, as all such influences in other places are believed to be injurious, and our statistics show a rate of mortality in pulmonary complaints, of 20 per cent. greater than Philadelphia. Inventive genius is now at work with might and main to conquer this enemy of cleanliness and comfort, and, should success crown the effort, no city would surpass this in resources and beauty. The feasibility of application of smokeless furnaces in some of the manufactories, permits one to indulge the expectation of the early discovery of smoke prevention, suited to all bituminous fires.

Besides these essentials, there are many things which have direct bearing, not alone on public health and the happiness of the people, but greatly influence trade. One great reason why skilled mechanics cannot be induced to come here, is the want of proper opportunity for recreation and healthful amusements. The absence of these tell both on the health of the inhabitants and on their countenances. Mirabeau said he could tell how far he was from Paris, by the looks of the people on the roadside.

Of the nuisances on every side, all injurious to health and destructive of personal comfort, many of them disgraceful to decency, I shall not even attempt the enumeration.

The chief cause of the large mortality can be traced to the almost total want of sewers throughout the whole city, and the close crowding of the inhabitants in ill ventilated, dark and filthy houses. For the construction of sewers of adequate capacity, no city could be better situated, and for the neglect in their provision no excuse can be offered.

Of the localities, for illustration, of overcrowding, the choice is quite perplexing, owing to their number. Many of these are either flooded from heavy showers, or are in the vicinity of stagnant ponds, which, above all things, should receive the first attention. To the districts, one known as Hardscrabble, and another beyond Pennsylvania avenue and Chestnut street, as yet without scubriquet, I give the preference as hot-beds of disease. In many parts of the latter, the stench would disturb the stomach of an alderman. In this location, hogs flourish with undisputed sway. There can be no question of their injury to health, yet there seems to be so strong an attachment, no doubt hereditary, among a certain class of population for these quadrupeds, their extermination might give trouble. From the living hog—there is but one disease, scarlatina, which has been proved to be communicable to man, and you will agree this is enough of the kind. From the flesh of hogs closely confined, three loathsome disorders are derived.

Many of these houses should be condemned as uninhabitable, for which legislation must be provided. Nothing short of their annihilation would be sufficient to protect the health of the city in the coming time. It requires no great amount of acuteness to discover the evidences of this vile mode of living in the increase of fevers, the contagious maladies of the eyes, and disgusting diseases of the skin, which have increased fearfully of late.

I have contented myself by selecting a few salient points, leaving it for the Board of Health to furnish details, of which they are more familiar, to demonstrate how utterly defenseless we stand for the coming of cholera. I am afraid the people will count the cost at which security is to be obtained, and will turn a deaf ear to the trumpet of warning.

Some advantages might accrue from a definite knowledge of the natural history of cholera, as manifested by its previous visitations. This disease is constantly present on the banks of the Ganges, and like several resembling it in destructive power, at times, which have no discoverable periodicity, it shows a disposition to take leave of its ordinary haunts and travel abroad, owing to some unknown cause, like a hive of bees ready to swarm. Cholera is called a pandemic disease, because it is common to all people; betrays no regard to age, sex, or condition of life. It travels in all directions, moves at different rates of rapidity, shifts and veers owing to inscrutable law, forms belts of changing breadth, intensity and shape, that are called *pandemic waves*. A wave of this kind, having reached a country, as shown by the appearance of certain conditions, which, as it were, herald the approach of coming disaster, the region is said to be under *pandemic influence*. No quarantine regulation can ward off the arrival of this wave, divert its progress, or diminish its violence, when the proper circumstances are presented for it to travel; for wherever the required material for its germination is ready to receive it, its power is reduplicated a thousand fold, the work of destruction goes on, and strength is at the same time developed for future and distant ravages. The mushroom bed may have all the necessary adjustment of compost, warmth and moisture, but no growth takes place till the dust-like particles or spores are strewed upon its surface, when they burst and germinate with astonishing vigor and rapidity.

The harmonizing unity which invites cholera to display its wondrous quality of voluminous development, are bad food, want of ventilation, impure water, a pestiferous atmosphere, especially in the neighborhood of ponds, the accumulation of decaying vegetable and animal matter, and in fine all those causes that are creative of zymotic diseases. The human constitution is gifted with a certain capability of resisting the invasion of disease, variable in degree at different times in the same person, owing to disturbing influences, and as long as this agency holds the balance in its favor, the individual does not fall a victim.

Personal cleanliness, when surrounded by all sorts of noxious exhalations, can effect little or nothing. The necessary prophylactic measure can only be obtained by stringent sanitary regulations, aided by active executive law. The treatment of cases, when once established, as manifested by slight diarrhœa, &c., is to arrest at once its progress, and prevent, if possible, the development of the explosive force, which is the characteristic of cholera.

Mr. George Fortune, Secretary of the Board of Health, stated that the Board had notified the owners of eight or ten vacant lots upon which ponds had accumulated, to have them filled up immediately. He thought that money should be collected and placed in the hands of the Street Commissioners, with instructions to proceed at once and have the streets and alleys cleaned before winter should set in.

Major Frew moved that a committee, consisting of Drs. McCook and Fleming, M. W. Watson and A. H. English, Esqs., be appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the cause of the meeting. The resolution was adopted, and the committee after a short absence, reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That as there is little or no benefit expected from the cleansing of one part or the whole of one city, while the other remains in its present condition, this meeting recommends some concert of action of the Councils of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding boroughs, for the purpose of consolidating for sanitary purposes.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening next.

HISTORICAL DISCOVERY.

An Original Chronicle of the Early Settlement of California.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "In turning over some antiquated books and papers at the Mission of Santa Barbara, in 1864, the Rev. Father in charge of that establishment found an old manuscript memorial on the earliest times in California, in the handwriting of Father Junipero Serra, which had been laid away since the year 1773. How it got into the Santa Barbara Mission; which was not founded till 1783, two years after the old friar's death, is now unknown, but from the contents, which freely set forth the arbitrary conduct of Pedro Fages, who was Governor of the colony from 1782 to 1790, there is no doubt that the Mexican government suppressed its publication at the time Junipero's biography by Palous, was printed at Mexico, in 1787. Indeed, on examination of this biography, we find the matters pertaining to this lost chronicle are very briefly and gingerly alluded to, and consequently it is of real value in making clearer the early history of California.

"The memorial consists of twenty-three pages folio, and is addressed to Don Antonio Buccarilli, Viceroy of Mexico. It is dated by Father Junipero from the college of San Fernando, in Mexico city, the 21st of May, 1773, and it seems it was written at the special request of the Viceroy, who was an earnest friend of the Californian missions and colonists, as is further set forth in numerous papers still preserved in the archives of the country. It appears from the paper, relating the principal events between 1769 and the year 1773, when Father Junipero returned to Mexico to report progress to the government and his college and procure additional missionaries, soldiers and pecuniary supplies, that there were in 1773 not over forty soldiers in the following first established foundations: Santa Marie de los Angelos and San Fernando Villicatti on the frontier in California (as the peninsula was still denominated), and San Diego, San Gabriel, San Luis Obispo among the Tiebos tribes; San Antonio and Carmelo, termed then the Monterey establishments, for it was not until after 1790 that the Spaniards began to designate this country separately as Alta California. In consequence of the great numbers of wild Indians, Junipero modestly asked for a force of eighty soldiers and two pieces of cannon to protect the infant colonies, in place of one hundred men, which had been proposed; and it was not until the close of the century, when the missions numbered eighteen and the military posts or presidios four, that more than two hundred soldiers were stationed in the country extending from San Francisco to San Diego.

The seven missions named were presented each 38 head of cattle, by order of the King, enumerated by Junipero as 21 bulls, nine cows and eight calves, and these 266 animals were the progenitors of 300,000 head of cattle owned by the missions at the secularization in 1833, after deducting the thousands used for food and for hides and tallow, in a lapse of forty-three years after 1790. Mention is made of hogs, horses, mules, goats and sheep, but in no book or account we have seen is the number stated at their first introduction.

"The settlements of Carmelo, San Antonio and San Luis Obispo were easily established. The Indians were found very docile, and submitted readily to the government of the priests. San Diego was among a branch of the fierce Yumas from the Colorado, and there a missionary was killed and the building burnt. San Gabriel, two hundred and ten miles from San Luis Obispo and one hundred and twenty from San Diego, was then the only city of refuge in all that immense stretch of country. It was commenced in 1771. Junipero asserts this region to be the finest country he had yet seen, and with soil, climate, wood, water and pasture capable of maintaining all the seven missions established up to the date of his memorial; and subsequent history has proved the truthfulness of his assertion."

The Washington *Chronicle*, of yesterday, says that prominent Southerners have addressed a remarkable letter to the President, in which is proposed the following amendment to the preamble of the Federal Constitution: "And inasmuch as grave doubts from the beginning have been entertained to parts of the Constitution, and as to its nature, raising questions upon which parties divided, the States were arrayed against each other, and a long and bloody war at length afflicted the country; therefore, in order to remove all such doubts for the future, it is hereby declared, by way of amendment, that this Constitution is not a compact between the States as sovereigns, but the government properly established by one people, of all States, as a National Government of States and people alike, and acting directly upon individuals."

The Hartford *Courant* of Monday says it has been informed semi-officially that a company of marines from Canada crossed into Maine for the purpose of arresting deserters. The men refused to return with the officer, and application was made to the United States authorities to have them given up, which was refused, and as there was danger of outbreak Hancock's corps was ordered to rendezvous in Maine. One company attached to Hancock's corps, stationed at Bath, left for Augusta, Me., on Sunday evening. The Hartford *Post* says: A company left this city on Sunday for Augusta, rumored either to prevent the Fenians from marching into Canada, or to prevent British soldiers from capturing deserters from their army, who have fled to the United States.

A singular case has just come to light in the Register's office of Berks county. A citizen of North Heidelber township, who served during the war in Company B, 55th Penna. Volunteers, was reported dead and buried. His supposed widow drew his bounty money, and proceeded to a legal settlement of his estate. He left a will, which was proved, and Letters Testamentary issued to the Executor. But, to the surprise of all parties, the dead man returned home about ten days ago, alive and well. Fortunately, matters had not gone so far as to render his reappearance inconvenient to any one, so that nothing was necessary but to revoke the Letters Testamentary and withdraw the will.

The white population of the District of Columbia is to the black as four to one. Statistics of the War Department show that two black soldiers were raised to one white. The whites furnished 1,750 soldiers, almost entirely by drafting; the blacks furnished over 2,500, and nearly all by volunteering. Yet during the war it was impossible for a negro to leave this city to go North, without a passport.

Gentlemen of intelligence just arrived from the South, state that it is the intention of most of the States to appropriate pensions to rebel officers and soldiers wounded during the rebellion. No appropriation is to be made for Southern Union soldiers.

General Ingraham, late Provost Marshal General of the defences north of the Potomac is being vigorously urged for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next House.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES WELL CEASED FLOWING.

New Territories Yielding Oil.

The Herbst Well on Horseneck.

MISCELLANEOUS OIL MATTERS.

About half-past two o'clock Thursday afternoon last, the great United States well, on Pithole Creek, ceased flowing, having been flooded by one of the new wells going down in its vicinity. The Pithole *Record*, in announcing the fact, says: "It is of course mere guess work to say which well did the mischief, but when that well is tubed, the United States well can be pumped out, and there are the best reasons in the world for supposing that she will flow as before. Mr. Burchill, the energetic vice-president of the United States Petroleum Company, is putting a powerful engine on the ground to pump the water out, and we hope ere long to chronicle the restoration of her oily stream. There is but one conclusion to be drawn from the above, and that is, if the new wells going down were cased, we should not have to chronicle the failure of our pioneer wells, and this alone ought to draw a full attendance at the meeting this afternoon to discuss the subject of casing wells."

A dispatch dated Tionesta, the 11th, states that Well No. 4, Allinder Farm, belonging to the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Company, barrelled one barrel the day previous, and another before noon on that day, with the prospects of a good yield. The oil is a superior quality, said to be worth $30 per barrel. The company are preparing to tank.

Well No. 76, Holden Farm, which commenced pumping on the 3d was flowing on the 10th inst. at the rate of three hundred barrels per day.

A good quality of lubricating oil having been discovered on the Paxton Farm, West Pithole Creek, territory thereabouts is increasing in value, and bright days in future is predicted for landholders. This territory has not been very highly appreciated of late, but this late discovery will tend to improve it in the good opinion of oil operators. The east branch of Cherry Run is also looking up, the Green well, the first struck thereon, having increased its yield to forty barrels per day. The Green well was struck a few weeks since at a depth of seven hundred and seventy-four feet, and is situated about fifty rods from the Benton well, the Plumer and Titusville road being the dividing line between the two farms. Ten Mile Creek, in Greene county, is also putting forth strong claims as an oil producing territory. On Thursday of last week, the Rogersville well, near the town of Rogersville, on Ten Mile, struck oil at a depth of four hundred and twenty-five feet, and at last accounts was flowing. Ten Mile promises to equal if not surpass Dunkard Creek.

The product of the wells on Pithole creek, it seems, has been overestimated. At last accounts, the thirty producing wells on the creek were yielding only about nine thousand barrels, which is more than one-third less than previously stated. The amount of oil on hand at the different wells is not large—probably thirty-five thousand barrels. The roads at present are in very bad condition, and teaming is not profitable. The last new well, No. 149 Holmden farm, is increasing its flow, and when the sucker rods are removed it is expected to prove a six hundred barrel well. The Harkness oil well is also constantly increasing, and is now yielding two hundred and fifty barrels per day.

The Late Strike on Horseneck.

HORSENECK, November 7, 1865.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Horseneck has, for the past few days, been on the *qui vive*, occasioned by the extraordinary strike made by the "Herbst well." As this is an extraordinary well, I will give you a little history of it. This well is located on a tract of land immediately adjoining the property and wells of the Horseneck Oil Company of Pittsburgh. Boring was commenced on Friday, November 26. After boring twelve hours to the depth of thirty-three feet, a crevice was struck which showed good oil indications. The Captain having come here to bore for oil and not deep holes, concluded to tube and pump. Contrary to the advice of all old oil developers the well was tested. The result was that the first twenty-four hours it yielded over 400 barrels of oil of forty gravity, which was readily sold at the well for nine dollars a barrel. The payment for labor on the well was not forty dollars. The well to-day is yielding handsomely, and has already netted the owner a large amount of money. A remarkable feature in this well is that it increased the product of all the surrounding wells. A large number of wells, which have been idle for some time back, are now being retubed upon the Herbst principle. You may look for a large increase of oil from this locality during the next two months. The Post Well is now yielding over sixty barrels a day. Messrs. Camden & Co. are to-day tubing the well on the "Outward Farm," on Bull Creek. You may expect to hear of big things from that well. This is the country for shallow wells and no mistake. More anon. D. C. H.

Miscellaneous Oil Items.

The daily yield of the Kanawha, West Va., Oil Regions is set down at seven hundred and forty barrels, worth twenty-five dollars per barrel at the wells.

It is stated that oil has been struck at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa., at a depth of four hundred and thirty-five feet.

The Kent Well, on Tarr Run, near Bennehoff, has begun to spout oil. She will probably be a fifty barrel well.

The new well situated on Lease No. 2, Hamilton McClintock farm, and owned by the McClintockville Petroleum Co., is now producing two hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. This well is five hundred and forty feet deep, and was put down by McKinley Bros. & Co., in six weeks. It is owned principally by Mr. S. T. Everett.

It is reported that a vein of green oil was struck in well No. 29, Blackmer farm, on Wednesday last, and that quite an excitement now prevails among stockholders in regard to it. The well has not yet been tubed or pumped, but the indications are the best yet found at Pithole.

The latest thing in the oil regions is a new double tubing process—one tube, as now, holding the sucker rods, the other allowing processes for testing the well, permitting the gas to escape, and relieving any sudden extra flow of gas, oil or water. This process, we understand, has been introduced in the Humboldt Valley, California, where oil matters are progressing favorably.

One week ago tubing was inserted in the Coyle Well, on the Siverly Farm, on the Allegheny, and on starting the pump, oil was obtained, and the well has since produced at the rate of fifty barrels per day. The oil is of good quality, and the well promises to yield permanently. The well is five hundred and thirty feet deep, and is known as the Coyle Well, on the Hilands & Dawson Lease, and is located on the Allegheny river about one and a fourth miles above.

On Sugar Creek, oil operations are going forward with renewed energy. Recent strikes have added to the long prevailing belief that that region is to become very productive. The Booth well, on the lake branch, has been yielding from ten to fifteen barrels for some time past. The Hope well, on the east branch, is also promising and bids fair for an eight barrel institution. The Tenny well, on the Smith farm, below Cooperstown, is yielding about a barrel. The latter well had been abandoned, but was bought by an experienced operator, who has succeeded in making it produce as stated. Operators on the Maple Grove property are still progressing, and we learn that oil has been obtained in the new well now being bored. The great want in the Sugar Creek region is practical operators.

An oil well has actually been struck in Clark county, in the Wabash Valley, a few miles south of the Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad. The company that has been putting down the well has been at work for some time, and a week or two ago oil commenced flowing, and at last accounts it flowed from six to a dozen barrels a day.

Three wells are going down on the Grandon Farm, two and a half miles below Neiltown, on main Pithole. The Kepler well is down 500 feet, with a good show. A second one is down 250 feet, and another has just been commenced. They are being operated by J. B. Bradley, of Titusville. The farm consists of seventy-five acres in fee simple. For the information of those interested in the territory, it may be said that the operators and those acquainted with it consider it good, the indications being favorable in all respects.

The Baltimore *Commercial* learns from Mr. Charles Kellogg, a gentleman of wealth temporarily sojourning in that city, who, in company with his brother, Minor Kellogg, recently made a visit to the oil regions of West Virginia, that a Baltimore company during the past month, in an undeveloped stream called "Standing Stone," struck two fine wells, one at a depth of three hundred and sixty feet, and the other at seventy-nine feet below the surface. Both wells, Mr. K. says, are yielding a fine quality of lubricating oil. Two other companies, one of Philadelphia and the other of Pittsburgh, struck good wells last week on the same stream. Of seven wells, old and new, on that creek, in sight of each other, all have struck oil. The famous Rathbone well yields one hundred and fifty barrels a day, whilst new wells are discovered almost every week on the old Burning Springs territory.

It has been estimated that eleven hundred petroleum companies, with a capital of six hundred millions, have been created since the commencement of the petroleum mania. Perhaps a hundred millions of this capital has been paid in. It is generally anticipated that the oil product of the present year will amount to one and a half million of barrels, worth at the wells about fourteen and a half dollars a barrel. Bad management has characterized very many oil companies, and dishonesty has been prominent in many of them from the start. Now that we are out of the fever of the great oil year, it is certain that some of the rotten concerns must be made to show their hand. A large number of companies that are without working capital will soon make assessments; others will sell out their property and divide proceeds among stockholders.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.—The last reports are favorable. The *Journal des Debats*, in corroboration of what the *Moniteur* published with respect to the less alarming progress of the epidemic, adds that, according to accounts of which it has no reason to doubt the accuracy, the deaths from cholera on Monday in all the hospitals of Paris did not amount to forty.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Fortress Monroe letter of the 11th says: The Merrimac is being raised and portions of the machinery are already taken out. The hull has been raised clear of the bottom, and is now suspended by chains. It is reported that Jeff. Davis recently said that Fenianism was a bubble. Speaking of Wirz, he is reported to have said that the Government need not have gone far to hang many worse men.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Highly Interesting.

Hospital in New York Harbor—The President's Message—Funding the Debt—Public Reception to Gen. Grant—Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church Burned—Cholera at Marseilles—Case of Capt. Anderson—Rewards for the Assassination Conspirators—The New Constitution of Georgia—British Claims on Account of the Fenian Movement—Veteran Reserves, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The *Post* says the surgeons who visited Sandy Hook have reported to the Government that 250 acres of ground can be used for a hospital. It is understood, however, that in consequence of the opposition of the New Jersey authorities, no other than a Military Hospital will be established at the mouth of this harbor. Such a movement, however, must benefit the city, as it would be necessary to detain all cholera patients to protect the health of the troops in the fortifications.

The *Post's* Washington special dispatch says: The President is preparing his message, rising at 5 o'clock A. M. for that purpose. The heads of the departments are finishing their annual reports.

No official notification of the adoption of the constitutional amendment by the South Carolina Legislature has been received by the President.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the Secretary of the Treasury, in the forthcoming report, will simply show how a large portion of the public debt may be funded, and ask general authority to do so, at such rate of interest as may seem expedient to him.

Additional rumors are current of a Presidential proclamation of peace and restoration of the Southern States to the Union.

Arrangements are making by a number of prominent citizens to give Gen. Grant a public reception. It is understood he will accept the compliment, and the reception will take place this week.

Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church was destroyed by fire this afternoon, corner of Sixteenth street and Stuyvesant Place. The loss is $300,000, on which there is $70,000 insurance. Only the walls and towers are standing. The residences of Mr. Ball and Dr. Drake, on Rutherford Place, were badly damaged by fire and water.

General Grant will be entertained this evening at the residence of Mr. Smyth at New Harlem.

The bark Meridan, from Marseilles, has been placed in quarantine, and will be fumigated and detained five days. The cholera is at Marseilles, but there are no cases on board the vessel.

Three hundred and fifty-four bales of captured Mobile cotton were sold by auction to-day, on Government account, at 55@60c. Strict middling brought 48@49c; an offering of 50 bales sea island cotton was withdrawn, only one bid having been obtained, namely, 50c.

The case of Captain Anderson, of the ship Villa Franca, charged with maltreating passengers, was called to-day. Anderson did not appear, and the bonds, $5,000, were forfeited.

The *Times* says: It will be recollected that large sums of money were offered for the detection of and arrest of those engaged in the assassination of President Lincoln, and subsequently for the capture of Jeff. Davis. Both matters were accomplished, and the money for the arrest of Davis was not long since all paid over to General Wilson and his party. Owing to the large number engaged in hunting down Booth and his associates, it was more difficult to tell to whom the reward was due. The Secretary of War consequently appointed a committee to investigate the matter and make a proper division. The report was made out and sent to the Secretary of War, who approved and sent it to the President for his approval and order to disburse the money. No action has been taken yet by him. A large number of detectives are now in Washington awaiting the announcement, to get their share. The amount involved is nearly a quarter of a million dollars, inclusive of a hundred thousand dollars in gold offered in California.

The *Herald's* Milledgeville special says: The new constitution of Georgia, constructed by the State Convention, was adopted as a whole on the sixth inst. As adopted, the State debt contracted to aid the rebellion was repudiated, but as the result of the recent plain expression of President Johnson on this subject, the repudiation ordinance was adopted on the following day.

The *Herald's* Washington special says Mr. Seward had a long interview with the President to-day, which gave rise to the report that the British Government had made some formal demand on ours in relation to the Fenian movement.

Contrary to the prevailing opinion, it now appears that there will, at the opening of this congressional session, still be a comparatively large number of Veteran Reserves remaining in the service, who will ask its perpetuation in an organization peculiarly their own, as heretofore, or by gathering them into the folds of the regular army.

The *World's* special says: There is no immediate prospect of General Longstreet being pardoned.

The captain and crew of the brig Nellie Barrett, from New York for Key West, have just arrived here. The brig sprung a leak on the 5th instant. She was abandoned on the 6th, and her crew were picked up by the French bark Currier de May Agura and brought to Cape Henry.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Message of the Governor—He Sustains the President's Policy.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14.—The Governor's message, delivered in the Legislature to-day, pertains mostly to State affairs. He commends prompt provision for the public debt, the establishment of a home for disabled Indiana soldiers and seamen, a Bureau of Emigration, separate schools for colored children, and the repeal of the statute excluding negroes. He pays a tribute to Indiana soldiers. He advises that the heresy of State sovereignty, although it has been extirpated and the questions involved settled by the arbitrament of arms, be also adjudicated and determined by the highest judicial tribunal, in the trial of Davis for treason and other atrocious crimes. He approves the President's reconstruction policy. He does not consider negro suffrage in their condition a precedent, and advocates representation according to the number of voters, and recommends the adoption of such an amendment if it passes Congress.

FROM MEXICO.

President Juarez at El Paso—His Cause Daily Strengthening.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The *Tribune's* correspondent at El Paso, under date of October 19th, says: The Government of President Juarez is strengthening every day by the addition of the population that inhabit the surrounding villages, who seem disposed to assist him in every way they can, and by giving regular organization to the various branches of his administration. The probabilities are that he will remain at El Paso for some time. Marshal Bazain, desirous to avoid complications with your Government, has given express orders to officers under his command not to let any detachment of French troops approach the Rio Grande, for fear of collision between the American and French soldiers.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Refused—Stringent Order from Gen. Thomas—Freedmen's School House to be Rebuilt by Those who Destroyed It.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—Judge Trigg yesterday decided against granting a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Dick M'Cann.

The citizens of Tullahoma who were actors in the destruction of the Freedmen's School House, some time since, were ordered by Major General Thomas to rebuild the same. Compliance to the order being refused, Gen. Thomas sent a detachment of soldiers, with directions to enforce the order, and put every citizen under guard until the requirements of the order were complied with.

Reception to Colored Soldiers at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 14.—A grand reception was given to the colored troops today. They made a parade, and halting before the residence of General Cameron, listened to his address, thanking them for their services in crushing the rebellion. The procession marched to the Capitol grounds, where Prof. Day, of New York, delivered an oration, in which he discussed the attitude of the colored men before and during the war and the prospect laid before them of personal improvement and social elevation, the acquirement of political rights and equality among the governed, as well as those who govern. A grand ball this evening closed the celebration.

Washington Councils on Negro Suffrage

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The Board of Common Councils have passed a resolution, nearly unanimously, that in the event of any bill being introduced in Congress for the admission of the colored men of Washington to the right of suffrage, the Mayor be authorized and directed to call the Councils together for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for holding a special election, to ascertain the sentiments of the people on the subject. The Alderman have not yet acted on the resolution.

The Fire at Bruxton, Me.

PORTLAND, ME., November 14.—A fire this morning destroyed all the business portion of West Bruxton. The buildings burned are woolen, grist and wool-carding mills, sash and blind factory, store, postoffice, millinery shop, and the bridge over the Saco river. The loss is not ascertained.

Vessels Ordered to Prepare for Sea.

BOSTON, November 14.—The Portsmouth *Chronicle* learns that orders have been received to prepare the immense iron-clad Passaconaway, now lying on the stocks in the Portsmouth navy-yard, for sea as soon as possible; also that the steamers Minnesota, Maratanga and Galena are to be fitted for sea at once.

Fire in Bruxton, Me.

PORTLAND, ME., November 14.—A fire broke out in West Bruxton, Me., this morning, and destroyed Hall's woolen mills, Lord's saw mill and house, and Bryant's grocery store. The loss will probably amount to $100,000. The fire originated from a kerosene lamp.

The Rumored Troubles on the Canadian Border.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Inquiry has been made respecting the rumor of troubles of a serious character on the Canadian border, but it does not seem that any verification of the report has yet reached the War Department.

Death of Judge Withers, of South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Arrived—the steamer Quaker City, from Charleston on the 11th.

Hon. T. J. Withers, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, died at Sumter on the 8th.

Rumored Resignation of Preston King.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—It has been stated that Preston King recently resigned his position as Collector of New York. The Government, however, has received no letter from him to that effect.

SUFFERINGS IN THE SOUTH.

Henry Ward Beecher's Speech—He Trusts the South—Letter from General Grant.

NEW YORK, November 14.—At the meeting at Cooper Institute last night, for the relief of suffering in the South, Henry Ward Beecher, referring to Mr. Phillips's claim that the South was victorious, said: I endorse the assertion in a different sense. Her greatest enemy was the servile system. It is gone, and she is victorious. She was ignorant of her common people. She knows them now, and is again victorious. The men who sought to plunge her into the pit of darkness are overturned, and again she is victorious. She will now have wealth with victory, with temperance, with chastity and with humanity. She is richer to-day than five years ago, with all her widows and orphans, and wasted towns. He said we needed faith in Southern men. He was willing to trust them, and believed they were honest in saying they accepted the issue of the war. He did not expect to find the fruits of our victory at once. No one could expect to set four millions of men loose from slavery and make them Christian men at once. All he would ask of the South was to acknowledge it was whipped, and would stay whipped. He did not expect them to change their doctrines at once. He wanted satisfactory evidence that the freedmen should remain free. He thought the present demand for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment and the repudiation of the Confederate debt would secure necessary guaranties.

In a letter acknowledging the invitation to be present, General Grant said: "It affords me great pleasure to see so respectable an organization as yours interested in so deserving a cause. However we may have differed from our Southern brethren in the events of the last four years, we have now become one people, and with but one interest. The war has worked such ruin upon much of the South that, without some aid from those who can give it, there must be much suffering the coming winter. The work of your Commission, while it will give present aid where it is much needed, will also serve to heal old wounds. Whatever is calculated to increase the friendship and brotherly feeling between the two sections of our country, I heartily approve."

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

Shortness of Crops—Suffering Anticipated this Winter.

NEW YORK, November 14.—At the meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, Governor Parsons said that at the time the Confederacy collapsed, the corn crop of the State was just in condition to be plowed and hilled for the first time. The black people, believing they were free, were determined to test the question of their freedom. Knowing no way to do this except by quitting work and seeing whether their masters dared order them back, they abandoned the field. The consequence was, the crop suffered just at the turning point, and besides a drouth of unexampled severity set in. The State is now left with less than half a crop of corn, while less than one-fifth a crop of small grains for for breadstuffs was raised. If the same ratio of indigence exists among the black population that exists among the white, it is manifest that there are seven hundred and fifty thousand people in Alabama who may suffer for food before the month of March comes round. No cotton to any extent was planted, and the quantity produced will be insignificant.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Resolutions Introduced—Message from the Governor.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The *World's* Columbia correspondence, of the 7th, states that the resolutions reported from the Committee on Federal Relations to the Legislature, to the effect that South Carolina, having fully complied with the requirements of the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson, and having emancipated the slaves, is entitled to the benefits of said amnesty, they acknowledging themselves as a conquered people, and accepting the terms offered them. They ask the withdrawal of the military rule, to which they say the faith of the Government stands pledged. They have with honest purpose, and entire loyalty of heart, given solemn pledges to henceforth seek their welfare in the Union. The resolutions were not acted on that day, in consequence of the receipt of a message from Governor Perry, relative to the question of adopting the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, inclosing dispatches from the President and Mr. Seward, the substance of which has been already published. The resolutions will probably be adopted unanimously.

FROM LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Presents for the Indians—Railroad Meeting.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, November 14.—Colonel Graves, Special Indian Agent, and Colonel Dodd, agent of the Navajoes, left here to-day with a train of twenty-five wagons, laden with agricultural implements, annuity goods, and presents for that tribe. About eight thousand of the Navajoes have agreed to settle on Pecos river, and abandon their wild life.

A big railroad meeting took place last night at Leavenworth, at which a Senator made a speech. They passed resolutions in favor of building the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, and the immediate construction of a railroad bridge across the Kansas river at this point.

Resolutions Censuring Davis.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—The trial of Col. Crane commenced at the Court Martial rooms, yesterday.

Mr. Trimble offered a resolution in the Senate against the Confederate leaders, closing his resolution with these words: "That for their bad eminence and great crimes against their fellow men and the United States, Jefferson Davis and his accomplices have justly forfeited their lives, and deserve and ought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law."

But little was done in cotton to-day, and quotations are nominal; prices, 38@40c. The Cumberland is rising slowly, with thirty-two inches on the Shoals. A heavy rain fell last night and to-day.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Wirz's Last Letter to His Family.

All the heritage left by Wirz, consisted of four books—a Bible, a Testament, an A Kempis, and Tschoke's Meditations on Life. In the well worn Bible, formerly in use in some hospital, he wrote just before going to execution:

MY DEAR WIFE: This Bible I send to you. You see the marks where I left off reading. God bless you. Keep this Bible to remember me.

November 10, 1865. H. WIRZ.

The Testament bears the inscription, "To Cora from her father, H. Wirz." Cora was his only daughter. The inscription in the Tschoke is, "To my dear children, Susan and Cornelia." These were his step-children.

All his letters were left in charge of his counsel, Mr. Schade, with an inscription that he was "to make use of these papers as you see proper." As an evidence of the affection and education of Wirz, we append his last letter, written just on the eve of execution:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1865.

My Dearest Wife and Children: When these lines reach you, the hands which wrote them will be stiff and cold. In a few hours from now I shall be dead. Oh, if I could express myself as I wish; if I could tell you what I have suffered when I thought about you and the children! I must leave you without the means to live, to the miseries of a cold, cruel world. Lise, do not grieve or do not despair; we will meet again in a better world. Console yourself; think as I do, that I die innocent. Who knows better than you that all these tales of cruelties and murders are infamous lies, and why should not I say it? A great many do call me hard hearted, because I tell them that I am not guilty, that I have nothing to confess. Oh, think for a moment how the thought that I must suffer and die innocent must sustain me in the last terrible hour; that when I shall stand before my Maker I can say, "Lord, of these things you know I am not guilty. I have sinned often, and rebelled against Thee. Oh, let my unmerited death be an atonement." Lise, I die reconciled. I die, as I hope, as a Christian. This is His holy will that I should die, and, therefore, let us say with Christ, "Thy will, O Lord, be done."

I hardly know what to say. Oh, let me beg you, do not give way to despair. Think that I am gone to my Father, to your Father, to the Father of all, and that there I hope to meet you. Live for the dear children. Oh, do take care of Cora. Kiss her for me. Kiss Susan and Cornelia, and tell them to live so that we may meet again in the heaven above the skies; tell them that my last thoughts, my last prayer, shall be for them.

You ask me about Cora's schooling. My dear wife, you must now do as you think best. In regard to your going to Europe, I would advise you to wait until you hear from them. I have written to my father; if he should be dead, my brother, I hope, is still alive. I send you his address. You had better get a certificate of our marriage; also of Cora's birth and have it approved before a magistrate. If you should go to Europe you would need it. I shall hand this letter to Mr. Schade, who will send it to you with some other papers and books; this is all I can leave you; but no, I can leave you something more, something better; my blessing, God bless you all and protect you. God give you what you stand in need of, and grant that you all so live that when you die, you can say, Lord Thou callest me, here I am. And now farewell, wife, children, all; I will and must close; farewell, farewell; God be with us.

Your unfortunate husband and father,
H. WIRZ.

On Sunday afternoon, a man named Welch, on his return home, was accosted in the hall by a Mrs. Swift, also an occupant of the house, who heaped upon him any amount of abusive epithets. Her husband subsequently made his appearance and several other members of the family. Blows were exchanged between Welch and Swift, and immediately there ensued between men, women and children—several on either side—a really ugly free fight, in which fists were used viciously, and dangerous weapons were brought into use. In the course of the affray, a man named Michael Craig, who had not before interfered, snatched a hatchet from the hand of Mrs. Catherine Welch, and with it dealt her a terrible blow upon the right side of her head, fracturing the skull, and causing death to ensue in less than an hour. He then immediately turned upon Swift, struck him a blow which produced an ugly wound, dropped the hatchet, and made his escape.

The circulation of the Free Banks of Indiana, on the 1st day of April last, was $1,293,650. During that time until now there has been sufficient of the notes of the different banks destroyed at the bank department of the office of the Auditor of State to reduce the circulation to something near $150,000. The work of circumscribing is now comparatively light, although banks are continually sending in their notes, which are consigned to the devouring element.

The trial of G. Volney Dorsey, late State Treasurer of Ohio, on a charge of malfeasance in office, is expected to take place before the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, which commences its fall term on Monday next. It is reported that Hon. R. R. Warden has been retained in behalf of the State to assist in the prosecution of the case.

The police have recovered eight thousand dollars, the last of the money stolen from one of Adams Express wagons in Chicago last week. They discovered it buried at a depth of three feet under ground, under a Scandenavian church.

CITY MATTERS.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Last evening Mrs. Honora Dillon preferred a charge before Alderman Taylor, of the Fifth ward, against her husband for assault and battery. A warrant was issued for Michaels's arrest.

WIFE DESERTION.—Yesterday Robert Martin had a hearing before Alderman Strain, on a charge of deserting his wife, preferred by his father-in-law, George Elliott. Martin was held to bail for his appearance at court.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Abraham Kimbely was arrested yesterday and taken before Alderman Strain, charged, on oath of R. W. McCourt, proprietor of the Tremont House, on Grant street, with obtaining board to the amount of fifty-five dollars under false representations. He was held to answer.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, between six and seven o'clock, the Wellsville accommodation train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, coming east, was thrown off the track, near Liverpool, by the breaking of a rail, and the baggage and two passenger cars precipitated over an embankment twenty feet in depth. A number of the passengers were injured, but to what extent has not yet ascertained.

WILL BE TRIED ON THURSDAY.—The trial of Thomas Hughes, for the murder of Thomas Gallin, will be taken up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock. All witnesses in the case should be promptly on hand at that hour that there be no delay. This murder occurred at the Passenger Depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad about one year ago, and its details were published in the COMMERCIAL at the time. The Commonwealth, as we learn, will claim murder in the first degree, and the case will doubtless be ably contested. Acting District Attorney Kilpatrick, and Ex-District Attorney Miller will represent the Commonwealth, and W. C. T. M. Marshall, M. Swartzwelder, and W. C. Moreland, Esqs., the defendant Hughes. We shall keep the readers of the COMMERCIAL posted in the details of the trial, from day to day, as usual.

ATTEND COURT.—Acting District Attorney Kirkpatrick desires us to urge all parties having business in the Quarter Sessions, either as prosecutors or defendants, to be on hand in Court this morning, and every day until their cases are disposed of. Great delay occurs from parties not being about when needed. Police officers with stolen goods, we observe, have to be sent for quite as often as any persons else. This should not be. We yesterday saw a prosecutor brought to the bar of the Court by the District Attorney and introduced to Judge Stowe on account of non-attendance, and the introduction cost him a reprimand from that Honorable functionary and the costs of a process—about two dollars—besides. Far better he had been on hand when wanted, as he should have been. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient. Be on hand and report in person to the District Attorney, and don't leave until he tells you.

United States Circuit Court.

The United States Circuit Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Greer and M'Candless on the bench.

The case of the United States vs. McGowan and Ress, owners of the tow-boat "Little Jim Rees," was taken up. This action was brought to recover the penalty prescribed by the act of Congress for carrying passengers without license. It will be remembered that during the political campaign last fall, a Republican mass convention was held at Beaver, which was attended by a large delegation from this city. Considerable difficulty having been experienced by the committee of arrangements, owing to the low stage of water, in obtaining a boat to transport the delegation to Beaver, the owners of the "Little Jim Reese" tendered the use of the boat for the purpose, which was accepted by the committee. Two barges were lashed to the boat, and thus provided the delegation was conveyed to and from Beaver. The boat was registered and enrolled as a tow boat, but not licensed to carry passengers and the suit to recover the penalty was brought at the instance of Captain Roberts, R. B. Carnahan. The District Attorney appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Marshall and Brown for the Republican Committee, and John Barton, Esq., for the owners of the boat. After several witnesses had been examined for the prosecution, it appearing that the owners of the boat had not received any compensation for the use of it at the time stated, Judge Grier intimated that there was no ground for the suit, and it was therefore abandoned. The jury, under the charge of the Court, found a verdict for the defendants.

In the case of Henry Bent vs. the county of Armstrong, Mr. Golden, counsel for defendant, filed a bill of exceptions to judgment awarded on a former trial, and a writ of error was granted by the Court.

The case of Speer vs. Bidwell was next taken up. This was a bill in equity to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Yesterday the jury in the case of Barney O'Donnell, tried on Monday for committing an assault and battery on officer Morris White, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Mary Lewis *alias* Rachel Miller, indicted for the larceny of a carpet-sack valued at three dollars, the property of Alexander Anderson, was next placed on trial. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Mary Ann Rice was placed on trial for the larceny of two dresses, the property of Mary Ann McKay. It appears that the prosecutrix and defendant were employed in the same establishment, in the capacity of servants. Miss Rice wished to go to a party, and not having the necessary wearing apparel, appropriated two dresses belonging to Mrs. Mary Ann McKay. The dresses were missed shortly after, and information of the theft made before Alderman Donaldson, who issued a search warrant, and the officer in company with the prosecutrix visited the home of the girl, whether she had gone to prepare for the party, and there discovered the property. Miss Rice gave up the dresses freely, stating that she only desired to borrow one of them, and had taken the two for the purpose of selecting the one which fitted her best. The jury, believing that she had no criminal intent, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Beverly Peterson, indicted for receiving goods, was acquitted.

John Turner, *alias* John Jones, *alias* John Williams, indicted for attempting to steal a trunk from the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the 20th of September last, was acquitted.

William Moore was arraigned for the larceny of a pocket-book, containing twenty-five dollars, and a valise valued at three dollars, the property of Charles Megraw. The jury found a verdict of guilty, when the Court sentenced the prisoner to twenty-one months imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Cornelius O'Brien was found guilty on two charges of assault and battery, when he was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs in each case, and undergo an imprisonment of three months in the county jail.

James White was found guilty on a charge of larceny, and sentenced to an imprisonment of of three months in the county jail. John Carr was acquitted on a similar charge.

Thomas Carney and George Lammeker, were tried on a charge of forcible entry, and detainer. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and mulct the prosecutor, Louis Myers, with the costs.

Thomas Aurenzburg and Wm. Jackson, two colored boys, were placed on trial on a charge of stealing boots from H. P. Cain's shoe store, corner of Fifth and Market street. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Barton Hill will appear to-night as "Caleb Plummer" in "Dot," and as "Rurie Nevil" in the "Gunmaker of Moscow." This is a good bill.

THEATRE.—Yankee Locke will appear in two funny Yankee characters this evening, in the plays of the "Green Mountain Boy" and "Forest Rose." An attractive and entertaining programme.

MASONIC HALL.—A crowded audience was present last night to welcome Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels, whose performances seemed to give the utmost satisfaction. They perform again to-night.

For Additional Local see Fourth Page.

The survey of the Franklin and Warren Railroad is being made. It intersects the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad at Irvine, and follows the river to Tidioute; from thence it runs to Oil City. The work on the lower end is already commenced, and will commence on the Warren end very soon—so soon that the company intend to have the track laid as soon as January, or the first of February, at farthest.

A Philadelphia company have purchased a lot of ground near Martinsville, Ohio, (adjoining that occupied by the blast furnace of Messrs. Norton, Mendenhall & Co.,) and propose erecting thereon a rolling mill and a nail factory. The company is said to be composed of gentlemen of enterprise and means, who are determined to push forward with their enterprise rapidly.

Washington L. Lane, editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, died yesterday morning. He commenced his connection with the *Ledger* as reporter twenty-eight years ago, during which period he earned an enviable reputation for constant attention to the interests of that journal.

Governor Morton has appointed the 7th of December as a day of thanksgiving in Indiana.

A dispatch from Alabama says: Returns of the election for Governor, show that Robert L. Patton is chosen. Patton is a Douglas Democrat.

DIED:

FULTON—Tuesday evening, at 6½ o'clock, November 14th, 1865, at the residence of her husband, Andrew Fulton, Esq., No. 62 Grant street, Mrs. JANE FULTON, in her 62d year.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES FOR SALE.

DONALDSON, from Ohio, has arrived here with a lot of nice

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES,

For sale, at the Red Lion Hotel, St. Clair street. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the stock. no15

SHELL OYSTERS.

FOR SALE, AT

No. 2 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

By the barrel or hundred, bushel or peck.

no15 BREEN & McCOY.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Weekly Commercial.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED.

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the cheapest and one of the best papers published in the country. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. It is issued every Saturday at $2 a year to single subscribers, or $1.50 to clubs of twenty. Now is the time to subscribe.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE FIRST PAGE.—*Advertisements, displayed or otherwise, will be inserted on the first page of the* COMMERCIAL, *at the rate of one dollar per square for each insertion. The advantages of advertising on this page will be readily perceived.*

BEWARE OF THE NUISANCES.

The season is at hand when a considerable portion of the community are locating themselves for the ensuing year. Houses are so scarce that there is but little opportunity for making choice of neighborhood or anything else. Nevertheless there is one thing which should not be lost sight of,—it ought, in fact, to control all persons in selecting their future residences. We mean the sanitary condition not only of the immediate, but even the more remote, surroundings. A bone boiling establishment, a hog yard, a slaughter-house, a crowded court, and similar nuisances send forth their poisons for a long distance, and carry disease and death into quarters and habitations which otherwise would be healthy and desirable. Since it is a law, dreadful as it is inexorable, that the cholera follows the predisposing causes, these things should not be forgotten. It would be criminal to locate a family within the range of a pestilence breeding nuisance. The idea that because hitherto pestilence has not been the consequence, it will not be, will prove to be a fatal delusion. Experience shows that the cholera rides on the wings of winds wafted from these vile places, and that no human being within their range can be exempt from this deadly influence. It is, therefore, an imperious duty which it would be criminal to neglect or disregard, that all predisposing influences should be avoided. The present pressure for dwellings should not silence the voice of wisdom. It will be a dear penalty which they will pay, who for present convenience or interest locate in filthy neighborhoods, or within the influence of any description of nuisance, however remote. If owners of property will not recognize the laws of health, their houses should stand empty. Better they should than that the scourge should empty them in the hot months. There are parts of the city over which winds are wafted so foul that the health, not to mention the comfort, of every inhabitant is continually assailed, and the wonder is that some sort of pestilence has not before been the consequence.

There has been made a map of New York City, for the public benefit, showing the localities where predisposing causes exist. We suggest that some such means of imparting information in regard to Pittsburgh would be of great service—though, as for that, there need not be much doubt, without any map.

In conclusion, we renew the advice to persons seeking residences for the ensuing year, to beware as they would of death itself of the nuisances and the influences, far and near, which are predisposing causes of the cholera. Go out of town—go anywhere but into such quarters.

INTERESTING TO CHAMPAGNE DRINKERS.

There has arisen an important question between the United States custom authorities and the wine manufacturers of Rheims, France, relative to a charge by the former that the latter, for several years past, have been knowingly and intentionally defrauding the United States Government by an undervaluation of their merchandise in the invoices which accompany it. The settlement of the question rests upon the meaning given to the words in the manufacturers' oath to his invoice, "market value." The manufacturers say that strictly and literally speaking there is at Rheims no such thing as "market value" for manufactured champagne wine, simply because there is no market. They say that no champagne wine is sold in Rheims except in retail trade, the wholesale trade being supplied in foreign countries only by the agents of the manufacturers. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* satisfied himself, by inquiry of all the principal wine manufacturers, that it would be impossible for a stranger in Rheims to purchase a dozen baskets of "Widow Clicquot," "Charles Heidsick," or any other well-known brand of champagne, and that it is by no means unusual for citizens of Rheims to send to Paris and even to Brussels for a basket or two of champagne. In arriving at the market value of wine which has been purchased for shipment, the shipper takes the cost of the raw wine or unadulterated juice of the grape, adds thereto the cost of changing it into manufactured wine, and the cost of transporting it to Havre or some other port of shipment. This, they allege, is the only true way to arrive at a market value, and upon which only custom duties should be computed. The correspondent before alluded to gives the secret of champagne manufacture, which is interesting. He says:

"There are doubtless many people who drink champagne who are of the opinion that with all its sugar and all its gas this wine is the natural juice of the grape after fermentation; some who think perhaps that it grows, bottles, corks, brands and all, on these sunny hillsides and by these green and smiling river banks. I have already stated how the grapes or their juice are purchased by the manufacturers from different vine growers. This is put in casks and allowed to ferment, and its taste after this fermentation is flat and disagreeable. About Christmas the mixtures of the different kinds of wine are made, and these remain in casks until the following spring, when the wine is bottled. A second fermentation is produced in the bottles, the result of which is to cause a fresh deposit of sediment in the bottles, which consists principally of tartaric acid and tannin, and the fermentation in the bottles is very destructive, causing from five to fifteen per cent of the bottles to explode, which results in the complete loss of the wine, the bottom of the bottle usually blowing out. Ten per cent of good wine is given as the average of loss by this, and if it is much beneath this figure the manufacturers are rather displeased than otherwise, as it is an evidence that the fermentation is not sufficiently energetic. After the wine, which in this bottle fermentation becomes cloudy, begins to deposit its sediment, these bottles are removed from the horizontal position in which they had been resting in the racks, and are placed with the necks downward, upon shelves, with holes cut in them obliquely. Every day, and frequently twice a day, a man, whose special business it is to attend to this, seizes each bottle by the bottom, gives it a little shake, with the object of detaching the sediment from the side and making it deposit in the neck and then returns the bottle in a more nearly upright position. This is done during two or three months, until finally, all the sediment having been brought down upon and near the cork, the bottles are ready for the process of "disgorging." This is a process which requires a vast amount of skill on the part of the operator. He cuts the string which holds the cork, which flies out by the pressure of the gas, the sediment and that portion of the wine containing it following it—the skill of the workman being shown in his permitting only the foul wine to escape and preserving all the good. The bottle is filled up with fresh wine, and recorked and again stowed away in the rack. Sometimes a second disgorgement is necessary. The last process previous to preparing it for market, which is usually the third year after its vintage, is the adding of a wine glass of *liqueur* made of the purest wine and the finest sugar to each bottle, which gives it the sweetness required for the particular market to which it is sent, as well as aids its sparkling condition when opened. After this it is corked again, labelled, and is then ready for market."

Regarding the actual cost of manufactured champagne, the wine merchants say that the raw wine costs on an average, according to quality, from twenty-four to forty-one cents per bottle. The cost of manufacture, including bottle, cork and necessary admixture, is from eight to twelve cents per bottle. The merchants are satisfied with a profit of ten cents per bottle on champagne, which added to the price of the raw wine, the cost of preparing it for and sending it to market, makes up the figures at which they do now and always have invoiced their wines, ranging from fifty cents for ordinary to eighty-five cents for the highest priced brand sent to the United States. These wines sell at the hotels in the principal cities of the United States at five and six dollars per bottle, from which fact it would seem that the agents in New York and elsewhere make handsome profits. The manufacturers of Rheims mark their wines for the European markets at a higher figure than in their American invoices, for the reason that their sales throughout Europe are made through traveling agents, to whom fixed salaries and commissions are paid, while their wines are simply consigned here for sale. It is not stated how the consignee here is to be paid for his trouble, but the inference is that he is to get all he can for the wines, and, through previous understanding, divide the amount received over and above the entire cost, and reasonable profit, with the conscientious manufacturer at Rheims. From the attention now being paid to the cultivation of the grape in this country, it will not be many years until our native wines will supersede the use of the foreign article.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

We are not of those who complain of the expense attendant on the administration of public affairs. The business of the county cannot be properly conducted without cost, any more than the business of any private establishment. We are not in a complaining mood. Quite the contrary. We suggest ways of saving money to the county, through pure good will. It is in accordance with the principles of political economy, and with the facts of experience, that three score and ten men, or any other number, cannot be fed without expense to some body. If they have nothing and earn nothing, they must be fed at the expense of somebody besides themselves. If any one doubt this proposition, he can have his doubts removed by looking, any day, through the grates of the jail door. He will see a number, a large number of persons living, not, it is true, in the best style nor in the best society, but living under shelter, in a warm atmosphere and on good and sufficient diet, at the expense of Allegheny county, without doing a stroke of work.

To many of these, confinement is no punishment. To some it is a better mode of living than they have been used to any where else. We refer to vagrants and others who have run laziness and loaferism out to its ultimate issue. This condition of the jail has continued for years. The county tax payers have borne the burden with a patience that is more wonderful than praiseworthy. This class of consumers, which the good people support in idleness, will never grow less, till a different regimen is applied to them. Labor is their aversion and dread. If they had to work in their imprisonment, they would not go to prison. They would work and support themselves at liberty, and perhaps become industrious men. The State penitentiary presents an example of the saving of expense, at least, by the requirement of labor from all the inmates. The introduction of a like requirement in the jail discipline, as far as practicable, would save the county a large bill of charges which it now has to pay for feeding those who do not work.

PUTTING DOWN THE BRAKES.

President JOHNSON, it is said, (and we trust truly,) has determined that no more pardons shall be granted to leading rebels, civil or military. This, coupled with the further declaration which the President is said to have made, that those States which have failed to come up to the line laid down for them, will remain unreconstructed till they do, is quite gratifying. It was a part of the President's plan to draw back when going ahead should be found to be impracticable—so that this drawing back involves no failure of the policy. The policy of the Administration was but experimental—a systematic reconnoissance for information—which has resulted in defining perfectly the situation. Certain Southern States, managed, as of old, by the leaders, have elected to remain on the outside. They might just as well have come in. The terms were not unreasonable. Good faith, chiefly, was the requirement. The President believed that this they would observe. Some have done it; others have not. As the moods are various, so must be the rule. This, we conclude, is now settled, as is also the fact that President JOHNSON is going to proceed no farther than true fidelity to the principles of Unionism and Freedom will permit. If the trial has been an experiment, its results are valuable. Henceforth the way is clear.

CHILI.

The republic of Chili is not, commercially, of much interest to the United States. During the early period of the settlement of California by our people, their supply of breadstuffs was drawn, to a large amount, from that country, for which goods were taken in return; but of late the value of the exports to the United States has been diminished, and the payment for them has been required chiefly in money. The total amount of the trade averages about three million dollars a year.

Neither is Chili of any great importance politically, to the United States. It is but a small country, a narrow strip stretched like a hem on the west border of the South American continent, as far in south latitude as we are in north. It has a population amounting numerically to little more than half that of Pennsylvania. Its foreign trade is only about twenty million dollars a year, one half of which is copper and copper ore, nearly a quarter silver and silver ore, and the principal part of the balance, wheat, flour, hides, gold, wool, and lumber, ranging in values according to the order in which we have written them. But still, through a long-standing sympathy, the political condition of that country, like the other Spanish American republics, has been regarded by the people of the United States with a friendly interest.

The late movements of the Spanish Admiral, acting, no doubt, under orders from his Government, have not passed unnoticed by our people. The internal contests among those unhappy and unsettled States, though occasion of regrets, have not borne the character that these European filibustering movements bear. In conjunction with the Franco-Mexican invasion and revolution, the Spanish aggression on Chili has a significance, or, at least, a suspicion about it, that it may be well to keep an eye on.

The appointment of General KILPATRICK as Minister resident in that country is opportune. We hope it will be productive of good results. If the blockade of the Chilian ports and coast is persisted in, on the conditions proposed by the Spanish Minister, all trade with the country must be suspended. The pecuniary exactions of Spain are such as the Chilian Government could not pay, if it were disposed to do it, which it is not.

PRINCIPLES NOT MEN.

We place this trite, old, and yet respectable expression before our readers for a purpose. It has often been perverted and abused. It has not seldom been the conspicuous motto of speeches and journals that were devoted to the narrowest kind of partisan and personal interest. Nevertheless it bears a sound meaning and a valuable one. And it is recognized in political contests, though not as extensively or constantly as it should be. But it has been very influential and decisive in the elections of this year throughout the North. And to invite attention to this fact is the purpose of the present article.

The sound judgment and discrimination of the Republican or Union voters, in the late elections, have never been exceeded. Perhaps, the temptations to leave the consideration of their principles for the sake of men were never greater. The snare was deliberately and cunningly laid for them. The opposition came professedly upon the ground covered by loyal Union principles. Distinguished military men were named as candidates on the opposition side—men whom they had not ceased to admire and applaud in their military career. These were, in many cases, placed in competition with civilians on the Union ticket. But still, true to principles, the great mass of the people voted the Union ticket, whether it was a soldier or a civilian that represented the principles, and none the less though it was an honored soldier that was defeated by the operation. Such an illustration of a discriminating judgment may well make us proud of the Union men of the land, and feel safe while Providence assigns the keeping of our country to such hands.

IT is evident that, after all, the South gives up slavery with hopefulness for the future that amounts to little less than a glad good-riddance. When Mr. ORD, in the South Carolina Convention, said he wanted to see that State made over, and even as Massachusetts was, he expressed the hope he had in free labor, and the gladness with which he accepted emancipation. In the same spirit is the language of the Macon (Ga.,) *Journal*, when it says that "the abolition of slavery has removed one embarrassment to Southern progress which formerly existed—the aversion of white laborers to come in competion with slaves, and the consequent difficulty in procuring immigration of foreign white labor." There is much of this feeling in the South, and we believe that but for certain leaders every question entering into reconstruction would be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

IT HAS been represented to us that a person lately appeared in Wheeling, and is passing himself off there as a regular correspondent of the COMMERCIAL. He is an impostor.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.—One of the radical Democratic journalists has been so much affected by the late political afflictions that have befallen his party, as to write in quite a solemn strain on the morals of the elections. This is encouraging, and especially when he quotes, as the gist of his advice to fellow partisans, the sentiment of SYDNEY SMITH, "Do what you think is right, and take place and power as an accident." We like this appeal to conscience. But to make it complete and salutary, we must quote a sentiment of VICTOR HUGO, we think, that "the obligation to enlighten conscience precedes the obligation to follow it." Light and conscience will do the party no harm.

POSTPONED.—The New York *Times* significantly says: "Our Democratic friends will see that in both the Carolinas the President's policy fails thus far to secure the assent required,—and those States cannot, and will not, be 'reconstructed' until that assent is given. This must necessarily postpone the time when they can resume their old position in the Union, if the President's policy is to be sustained."

EXTINCT SPECIES.—The copperhead is believed to be extinct. It has been found in fossil state in New Jersey.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Illinois cotton crop is the largest ever raised in that State, and is rarely excelled in what is known as the cotton States. The product per acre this year will range from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton. It is estimated that Jackson county alone will produce 10,000 bales, while Perry, Williamson, Saline and Union counties will more than double this amount. The fall weather has been peculiarly favorable for maturing and opening the bolls. There has been no killing frost yet, and all the late bolls are maturing and will be as good as the early ones, thus making the yield extraordinary.

Miss Bateman has sent her autograph to the London *Autographic Mirror*, attached to this legend: "Gains may be temporary and uncertain—expense is constant and certain!" This has scarcely been the experience of the lady herself.

The Consistory of the Third Reformed Dutch Church, have just placed in their church a monument to the memory of their first pastor, the Rev. George W. Bethune, Philadelphia, who was chosen in the autumn of the year 1837, and continued in his elevated office, respected and beloved by his congregation, until the fall of 1849. The monument is the gift of his excellent and devoted widow, who, whilst abroad in Venice, engaged an eminent Italian artist, Salirati, who has been employed in England on a monument to Prince Albert, to prepare a monumental tablet in Mosaic, with a suitable inscription. It is a beautiful specimen of art, and will add to the architectural attractions of a church already admired for the beauty and appropriateness of its internal improvements.

The town of Lincoln, Mass., was electrified on Saturday with that lively sport, an English steeple chase, the first ever known to have taken place in any of the Eastern States. The grounds selected for the contest were over a good hunting country, having a circuit of a mile and a half, which was to be repeated, making a run of three miles. In a mile and a half there were to be fourteen jumps taken, over stone walls and a four feet fence. There was a turnpike road in the way and a four feet sudden descent. Hon. Leveret Saltonstall was the judge, with a number of prominent gentlemen as stewards, &c.

Certain leading physicians in Paris announced that one of the best preventives of cholera was rum mixed with tea. Great hilarity resulted, and one house alone in Paris sold no less than three hundred puncheons of rum in a week.

A number of the Tennessee Legislatue, when offering a bill the other day, to pay his colleagues and himself in gold, stated that "everything is now bringing double, trible, or fourble, which it brought a few years ago."

The most striking military feature of the last few days is the large reduction of the medical staff of the army. The corps of medical inspectors created under the act of April 16, 1862, has been honorably mustered out of the service, and the following gentlemen, appointed from civil life, have been permanently detached from the service: George H. Lyman, Geo. T. Allen, Lewis Humphreys, Peter Pineo, Aug. C. Hamlin, N. S. Townsend, George W. Stiff, John Wilson, John L. Le Conte, and E. D. Kilton. John M. Cuyler, Richard H. Coolidge, Chas. C. Keeney, Edward P. Vollum and John E. Summers, are also mustered out as medical inspectors, but returned to their original rank in the regular army, as full surgeons. Col. Robert C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General, and Col. Madison Mills, Inspector General, will resume their original rank and duties in the Medical Department of the army.

A new line of steamers is to be established to run from Philadelphia to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, and a company of business men are already engaged in perfecting the object in view.

Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Chief of the Department of Yards and Docks, announces the determination of the Department to build a great hospital adjoining the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. The plan is coeval with the construction of the Asylum, and will probably be carried out in accordance with the original idea, which will possibly be by constructing wings from the main edifice.

A convention of delegates from the literary and debating societies throughout the State is proposed to be held in Philadelphia on Monday, the 4th of December. It is intended to form a central organization for the various debating associations for their mutual benefit, and a full representation from the various societies is desired. Each association is entitled to three delegates. The literary societies of our State for the improvement of young men, are among its priceless treasures, and the proposed convention is intended to promote their interests.

Information has been given to the public authorities that a well-dressed and rather pretty-featured woman is in Philadelphia for the purpose of child-stealing. It is said that ten years since she practised this outrageous crime in England.

A bold attempt was made on Sunday night to burn the Chicago armory by several prisoners confined there, who set fire to the cell in which they were secured. The probable object of this attempt was the hope that in the hurry and confusion attendant upon the discovery of the fire, some of the prisoners might escape. Though the plan was an excellent one, it signally failed. The officers took especial pains to see that no avenue of escape was opened, and the culprits found that the result of their scheme was that they were secured in a safer place in another cell, where their further attempts at arson will be futile.

It has been ascertained that during the entire war the navy has lost only fourteen hundred and six men in killed, and sixteen hundred and thirty-eight in wounded out of the seventy-five thousand sailors and marines who have been on the rolls. This is inclusive of all losses in the grand battles on the Mississippi, at Charleston, Mobile, and Fort Fisher, and elsewhere. In a word, the splendid victories of Farragut and Porter have been achieved with less loss of life than that which has been suffered in a single battle by a single division of troops. This is due in part to the fact that the enormous range of our navy guns has in the main kept the men out of musket range. It is worthy of note that the whole expense of the navy since the beginning of the war, including the construction and equipment of all its vessels and their maintenance, has been less than $20,000,000, or only about seven and a half per cent. of the national debt. We have constructed, since 1861, two hundred and ten vessels of war, all of which are of the most improved model, and contain all the appliances of modern offensive and defensive warfare.

Michigan's apple trade this year has been immense. Four hundred and ten thousand barrels have already been freighted to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Northern Kentucky. The Detroit *Free Press* says: "The trade this year has been compressed into the space of six weeks, and the avenues of freight have been almost blocked up with immense quantities coming forward for shipment, while warehouses have been filled to overflowing, and temporary sheds have been erected for storing the fruit until it could be removed to its destination."

St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, in New York, was dedicated on Sunday last by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Bishop of Charleston, S. C., and several prominent clergymen. The sermon was preached by Bishop Lynch, and is spoken of as being highly eloquent.

The boilers of the Algonquin are stated by Mr. Dickerson to have 2,500 feet of heating surface. How much the Winooski has we have not been able to ascertain precisely; but those of the Mackinaw, one of the same class and lot of vessels, have 5,036 feet in the water, and 171 feet of superheating surface in the steam chimneys, making in all 5,207 feet—more than double that of the Algonquin. And probably the Winooski's boilers have more than this surface, for they have 3,300 tubes, whereas the Mackinaw's have but 3,200. Now in the experiments on the boiler of the San Jacinto—the same type of boiler as the Winooski's—when the combustion per foot of heating surface was doubled, the vaporization per pound of fuel fell from 9,725 to 6,507 pounds. This shows that the Winooski's boilers, with the same fuel, should have made .566 more steam than the Algonquin's, if they were equal in quality.

Some queer facts have recently come to light, from which it appears that a person calling himself "Colonel Earl de Sterling," and giving his address as No. 220 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia, was at Havana some time since, and wrote a letter to a wealthy gentleman of Porto Rico, proposing to ship negroes from the Southern States, and sell them for five hundred dollars apiece; also, that he induced a colored man to go to Havana with him, by representing that the vessel was going to Charleston, and when there tried to sell him for one hundred dollars, but found the Cuban laws would not permit him. The "Colonel," or "Earl," or whoever he is, is represented as having "cut a high swell" in Havana, and a letter states left without paying his board bill. He is understood to have come North two or three weeks since.

The rumor of an expedition being fitted out in New York for Juarez, and consequent difficulties with the French Government, are entirely baseless. They first appeared in New York through the agency of the Associated Press, and are supposed to have originated with some gentleman who was somewhat nervous on the subject.

Acting Master William Watson, of the navy, has been honorably discharged the service. He entered the service in August, 1861, joining the Brandywine at New York. He was soon after promoted to the command of the Dragon, and participated with her in the great naval battle in Hampton Roads with the rebel iron-clad Merrimac. He commanded the Uncas in the fight at Pocotaligo, S. C., and also at the occupation of Jacksonville, Fla. He has latterly been in command of the guard ship J. S. Chalmers at Fortress Monroe.

SUIT AGAINST GEN. WOOL.—It is known that during the administration of Major-General John E. Wool, as commander of the Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, he caused the arrest and imprisonment of four citizens of Baltimore, in consequence, it is alleged, of a public movement inaugurated by them looking to his censure and removal from command, because of the mismanagement of the affairs of the Department with respect to the treatment of disloyal persons. The parties so arrested were A. D. Evans, Thomas R. Rich, Thomas Sewell, Jr., and Thomas H. Gardner. These gentlemen (subsequently released) instituted suits against General Wool, claiming damages to the amount of $20,000. Since that time the two last named persons have withdrawn from the suit, and it is now prosecuted by Messrs. Evans and Rich. Within the past week, General Wool has been in Baltimore in relation to this matter, but the case is not yet ready for trial.

FREE THOUGHTS.—NO. I.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

People generally are governed by some other principle than reason. Prejudice, custom, early training and the like are at the bottom of thousands of things that people do, say or believe; and there is no effort to know *why* such things are thus treated,—no desire to uncover the well of truth, each for himself or herself, and let down the lamp of reason (or common sense, the same thing,) for personal discovery. On the contrary, there appears to be a positive repugnance to investigation, perhaps because of a very self-consciousness of error and a fear lest a clearer light would awaken Duty to plague one with admonitions to reform. It is so much easier to swim with the current. It may well be admitted, too, that there is more than shadow behind this fear.

A person, singly acting, to suddenly face about and march counter to all the false principles that previously dictated life in word and action, would be a singular spectacle indeed. Such an individual would be like to Bunyan's Christian going through the city of Vanity Fair. Hootings and hisses, if not weightier missiles, would be cast by the unthinking crowd, until life would become a burden, unless supported by perfect heroism of character. Hence the willingness, even of thoughtful, sensible persons, to follow the common fashion rather than stem its tide; to countenance the ills they are partially convinced of, rather than incur those certain others, more personal, involved in the projection of an unpopular idea.

With this introduction, I propose to present a few plain thoughts upon various subjects, believing that though they may sometimes startle the propriety of many readers, not a few will acknowledge them as coincident with their own reflections.

To make this article sufficiently brief, I will now only offer a remark or two on *dress*.

The considerations involved in a due regard for dress are economy (relative to one's means), comfort and comeliness. The last includes adaptation to age and sex, and also admits of great variety of taste; but it does not extend to a license for all the silly notions that induce inventions merely for the sake of change. Changes in styles are consistent enough with the considerations named, but they should never be of a nature to ignore these principles. A sudden and unannounced stride from one extreme to its opposite is inexcusable. No reason is assigned for any such change, nor is one expected,—so palpable is the fact that caprice or startling novelty, and not reason, has dictated it. Arbitrary decrees from a few should not govern all, in dress. In regard to some few articles of dress, economy is best served by adopting a common mode or pattern; and as to these things, when change is desirable, consultation should be had, by convention or otherwise, in which the principles laid down should be allowed their proper influence as rules by which all propositions should be tested.

Now, as to the *general form* of dress appropriate to the human body, I will present my ideas, based on the rules given. The American form of dress for *men* is, in the main, right. It might, perhaps, be simplified with increased comfort, as well as improved appearance. A loosening up of the outside garment around the chest would be an improvement. In most avocations, the absence of the lower half of the coat would be very desirable and would reduce cost materially. Coat tails can hardly be defended on any score. I should recommend as the most sensible, convenient and generally appropriate garment in lieu of the present form of coat, a blouse, full around the chest, terminating at the waist, with a band to button. Sleeves full, and also finished with a band, having cuffs to roll over. For walking, at leisure from business, a long coat might be tolerated as a change, though I do not see in it utility or beauty sufficient to justify double the cost of the shorter garment. To merely *sit* on a yard or so of loose cloth, costing many dollars, seems wholly senseless. The coat tail is, therefore, a costly incumbrance. The street garment, for winter, should, of course, be long, as now worn, but should be of the cloak form, easily put on or off, and more graceful than the overcoat. It is full time that stovepipe hats were abolished by law. Men who will countenance a stupidity like a tall, stiff hat should not be allowed any longer the liberty of free choice.

The American form of dress for women, I boldly characterize as almost wholly *wrong*. It is neither comfortable, convenient, economical nor as handsome as might be. I shall not, of course, treat of female dress in detail. That would be presumptuous and unbecoming. Besides it would be irrelevant to a general proposition I am about to make, viz: that from all the considerations I have named as guides in the matter of dress, female dress should assimilate more in outside form to that worn by men. Sufficient distinction might easily be made, without destroying the similarity. I maintain that women in this and other countries, comprising the great part of the globe, are condemned to a general form of dress, that is uncomfortable and unhealthy, skirts are clumsy and fearfully dangerous. Neither can I see any compensating beauty in this form. The expense too is enormous. One other consideration is the space occupied by the present mode. There may come a time when men will be crowded from the planet, and it should be remedied before this happens. Seriously, why should a revolution in female dress not be made? I cannot imagine a reason.

The Cattle Plague in England.

The London *Times* says: "At length we have got some statistics of the cattle plague, and a ghastly look they wear. Upwards of fourteen thousand animals are known to have been attacked by the plague since its first appearance, and of these nearly twelve thousand have died. To be sure more than five thousand of these victims were killed to save curing, but they swell the total loss of stock. As to the recoveries, there are registered just seven hundred and seven, which would be only five per cent. on the whole attacks; but then the proportion can of course, only be measured by the number of cases in which cure was attempted. The metropolitan district appears to have suffered most, as might naturally be expected, though perhaps the tale is swelled in this case by the greater completeness of the reports. Then come the southeastern counties, and then the eastern—which, however, according to the classification adopted, include only Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk—and then Scotland. These four districts account for upwards of twelve thousand cases out of the whole fourteen thousand, leaving only some two thousand casualties for the rest of England and Wales. In fact, there are whole groups of counties, where but a score or two of cattle have been lost. This is certainly reassuring, but we must observe that the returns from which we quote only profess to represent the cases reported to the authorities, and are not supposed to express the actual extent of the visitation. They are correct enough, no doubt, as showing the distribution of the disorder, but not as measuring its ravages."

Street Railroads.

Street railroads are comparatively new things in this country, and their initiation has been accompanied by a good deal of trickery practiced upon the city authorities as well as the public. They are generally men of capital, and it is difficult to find out their workings. Enough is known, however, to show that they are great money-making machines, so arranged as to make vast sums every year for those having an interest in them. A franchise is obtained, a company formed, with a capital of $300,000 or $500,000, more or less. On this sum the stockholders pay say twenty-five per cent. to lay down the cheap rails which are used, and to stock the road. Business is then commenced. At the same time, however, bonds of the road are issued for the remainder of the capital, and sold to the stockholders below par, making them thereby yield an interest equivalent to ten per cent. per annum. This interest is paid semi-annually or annually, out of the profits of the road, and making itself a very good investment, without the necessity of declaring any dividend at all, which would subject the company or stockholders to a tax on income. But the roads earn more than this ten per cent., and this surplus is applied to the extinguishment of the bonds, which may be done in a few years, thus making the capital whole and even worth a premium. Truly they make a good thing of it.

Obituary.

Antonio Ginglini, the celebrated tenor, died under circumstances which rendered death a real mercy to him, at the lunatic asylum of Pesaro, Italy, on the 12th of October. Ginglini was born in 1826, in the town of Feanco, France, and at an early age developed a very sweet and flexible voice. His musical education was taken care of by Senor Celini, Maestro di Capella in Ferino. Ginglingi composed a grand patriotic Italian hymn which he dedicated to King Emanuel. It was sung before the King on the night of a grand gala, and his Majesty immediately presented a valuable snuff-box, with his initials in diamonds, to the composer. This hymn was repeated in Turin, a large body of the principal amateurs of the city taking up the chorus. On the Italian stage Ginglini shared the highest place with Mario. He held his position until a few years since, when his powers of memory and next his powers of mind were found to be declining. After enjoying a few intermittent periods of seeming convalescence in Paris, the tenor was conveyed to the lunatic asylum at Pesaro, where he died. He was patient and harmless, and sunk by degrees into idiotic imbecility.

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.—The Chicago correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives an interesting account of a descent which he lately made into the tunnel which is being made under Lake Michigan, for the purpose of supplying the city of Chicago with good water. The excavation is about thirty feet under the lake, and it has attained the length of four thousand one hundred and forty feet. At every thousand feet side chambers have been built in which the masons work, it being found impossible to use the mortar made above ground. A track extends the whole length of the tunnel, and the cars are run out by mules. The bottom of the land shaft is about seventy-five feet below the surface of the earth. The party to which the writer was attached filled two cars, which, as soon as they were seated, rushed with them into total darkness, relieved only by a few dim, flickering miner lamps. A shudder might well thrill each heart to think that the great inland sea was over their heads, with only about thirty feet of soil between them; though it was some relief to know that there were five inches of arch brick between each foot of earth. Gas is still occasionally met with, but no serious accidents have happened. Not long since the workmen heard the paddles of a steamer passing overhead, and it caused much fright, but now it is a common occurrence. The tunnel is to end about two miles out in the lake, and it will probably be completed by another year.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.—In spite of the pains taken to suppress the truth, it leaks out, leaving no doubt that the cholera is raging badly in Paris, and that, too, with favorable weather. The disease shifts about, disappears nearly altogether from certain quarters of the town, and then comes back to where it started from. The doctors seem to know no more about it than before. Dr. Velpeau, than whom there is no higher medical authority in France, declared the other day to the Academy of Medicine, amidst roars of laughter, that in nine cases out of ten those who recovered from cholera did so in spite of doctors, and not in consequence of their remedies, and that science had made no progress whatever in its study of this mysterious disease. The death of Mr. Segaud is a melancholy instance among many others that cholera is not to be averted by such things as airy apartments, warm clothing and good food. He was a man in a very high position; a Chancellor of State, a commander of the Legion of Honor, an ex-prefect; a man who was marked for the very highest office, and who at the moment of his death was second only to the great Baron Haussmann in the government of the city of Paris.

CONFLICT IN MISSISSIPPI.—We learn through a direct channel, says the Nashville *Daily Press*, that a conflict has already broken out between Provisional Governor Sharkey and Judge Humphreys, the Governor elect. Humphreys hates the Federal authority so badly that he wants Sharkey to get out immediately and let him assume the office of Governor, while Governor Sharkey, on the other hand, refuses to abdicate until ordered to do so from Washington. The President has instructed Governor Sharkey to hold on to his office until it is ascertained whether Congress will admit the Mississippi delegation, and recognize her as a State in the Union. It is understood that the President is justly indignant at the ill-concealed disloyalty of the galvanized rebels in that State, and may possibly give them a severe rebuke.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Edwin Forrest commenced a series of twenty-four performances Monday evening at Niblo's Garden, New York, appearing every other night. "Arrah-na-Pogue" will be performed on the off nights.

John Brougham's engagement at Winter Garden, New York, closes on Saturday night, and has been a very successful one, crowded houses greeting him nightly.

Jas. W. Wallack is shortly to be added to the large and excellent company at Wallack's theatre, New York, Lester Wallack being in bad health and not able to do much personally.

Owing to the continued success of Mr. Chanfrau's new comedy of "Sam," John E. Divans will not appear at the Broadway theatre until after the holidays.

J. E. McDonough and Sophie Gimber Kuhn with "Arrah-na-Pogue," are at Nashville.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean performed to crowded audiences last week at Young Men's Hall, Detroit, being supported by the Athenæum Company of that city.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is still at the Holliday street theatre, Baltimore, where she continues to attract large audiences. During last week, Miss Noemie Marguerites, daughter of the popular authoress, Madame Julie Marguerites, made her *debut* at the Holliday, being introduced by Mrs. Bowers.

Miss Laura Keene and Harry Hawk are performing the "American Cousin" at Nashville.

Ettie Henderson is performing a good engagement at the New Theatre, Nashville.

Mme. Celeste, who will soon appear at the Pittsburgh theatre, is the star at McVicker's theatre, Chicago.

Miss Susan Denin inaugurated the new theatre at Corry, Pa., and played a successful engagement. She performs in Milwaukee on Monday evening next.

Maggie Mitchell is at Glenn's Opera House, Norfolk, this week.

Miss Lucille Western is still at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia; Mr. Peter and Miss Caroline Richings are at the Walnut, and Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams at the Arch—all doing well.

Madame Scheller commenced an engagement at the Dayton, O., Theatre Monday night.

Mr. Edwin Adams is performing the second week of his engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo.

The Washington Theatre, under the management of Fenno & Maginly, closed last week, for want of patronage.

Lawrence Barrett has just concluded a very succesful engagement of three weeks at DeBar's Opera House, St. Louis, and is now performing in Detroit.

Mrs. Emma Waller is performing at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee.

Four or five theatres are to be erected in New York within the coming year. Mr. Grover is to build one; a French theatre is also to be put up and a *recherche* little opera house; Barnum promises a magnificent museum, and a German theatre is also talked of.

Mr. J. A. J. Neafie, the tragedian, is performing at Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. and Miss Couldock are performing at Leavenworth, Kansas, theatre,

The Philadelphia *Press* gives a brief history of the Walnut street theatre, which was first opened to the public in 1809. In the month of November, 1820, Edwin Forest made his first appearance as a regular actor. January following he took a benefit, and concluded his acting by throwing a summersault through a balloon. The theatre has had some twenty or thirty lessees, none of whom were successful save E. A. Marshall and Mrs. Garretson. It is now in the hands of Messrs. J. S. Clarke and Edwin Booth.

Mr. Leonard Grover will commence a series of fifteen nights of German opera in St. Louis soon. Several new and famous artistes have been added to the Grover troupe since its appearance in Pittsburgh. A new orchestra, pick ed from the best establishments abroad, and an entire chorus, known as the "Weisbaden Chorus," has been brought across the Atlantic for this special season. Among the new artistes engaged are, we understand, Madame Katharine Holland, prima donna, from the Coblenz Opera House; and the very celebrated baritone, Marco Dusenitz, of the Royal Opera, Berlin. The list of former favorites is not materially changed, for we find in the announcement the names of Habelmen, Frederici, Himmer, Herrmans, Weinlich, and other most popular singers. The orchestra will be directed by Mr. Lorenzo Fichtelberger, who leaves his chair at the Coblenz opera house expressly to conduct this promising musical season.

M'lle Parepa, the celebrated prima donna, with the Bateman Troupe of artistes, commenced a series of operatic concerts at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, Monday night. The Troupe will visit Pittsburgh in a few weeks.

Grau's Italian Opera Troupe have met with great success in Chicago, and is pronounced one of the most talented troupes ever organized in this country.

Max Maretzek's season at the Academy of Music, New York, has thus far been successful beyond anticipation, notwithstanding the warfare of part of the press.

Wehli, the pianist, is now in New York, preparing for a concertizing tour.

THE SUPPORT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.—The English people are annually taxed to the extent of upwards of four millions of dollars for the support of the royal family. The following are the particulars of the expenses connected with the royal establishment: The allowance apportioned to the Queen of England for the support of her household and the dignity of her crown, was fixed by the statute (1st Victoria, cap. 11) at £385,000, to be paid annually, and appropriated as follows: For Her Majesty's privy purse, £60,000; for salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,000; expenses of the household, £172,500; royal bounty and special services, £13,200; pensions, £1,200; and miscellaneous, £8,000. On the "consolidated fund" are charged—£8,800 to the Princess Frederic William, of Prussia; £6,000 to the Princess Louise, of Hesse-Darmstadt; £6,000 to the Duchess of Cambridge; £6,000 to her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; £3,000 to the Princess Mary, of Cambridge; and £12,000 to the Duke of Cambridge. The Princess Alexandria has settled upon her, by Parliament, the annual sum of £10,000, to be increased to £30,000 in case of widowhood. The Prince of Wales is the eldest son of Victoria, Queen of England, and heir apparent to the crown. He is created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester and Dublin, and is born Duke of Cornwall. He is also high steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles. His person and that of his wife are specially protected by law. Should his eldest son die, his next brother becomes Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, but not Duke of Cornwall. He has an annuity of £40,000, payable out of the consolidated fund, settled upon him, and the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which now amount to about £50,000 a year, with every prospect of their increasing. The Princess Royal, now Princess Frederic William of Prussia, is the eldest daughter of the sovereign. Her person is also specially protected; as should no son be born or live to succeed to the crown, she would become Queen of England. The other members of the royal family have no special rights conferred by law. They rank before the Dukes, and are forbidden by the statute (12 George III, c. 11, called the royal marriage act) to marry without the consent of the sovereign signified under the grest seal.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA,
WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILL AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA? A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, flatulency and acidity, costiveness and loss of appetite, gloom and depression of spirits, pains in all parts of the system, palpitation of the heart, cough, dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking. For all the above symptoms this great remedy
IS A CERTAIN CURE.
Suffer no longer, Suffer no longer, but let all afflicted with this distressing disease give the above remedy a trial. The genuine article is sold by
N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
no14 85 Market street, near Fifth street.

FADING AWAY.
How often do we see men and women who are fairly fading out of existence. They seem to have no special disease, but general lassitude and languor; no ambition, no energy, indigestion, weakness, total inability to eat and relish food, &c., all of which is nothing but dyspepsia.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
will surely cure every such case, no matter of how long standing. It is also a most excellent remedy for Cholera Morbus, Cramp or Colic in either stomach or bowels. We advise all suffering to try it. Sold at
FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street.
Remember the place. no14-TW

BARGE FOR SALE—
100 feet in length, 18 feet breadth and 4½ feet depth, now lying at foot of Taylor street, Allegheny river.
Inquire of GUTHRIE, JONES & CO.,
no14-tf No. 43 Market street.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT,
TREASURER and DIRECTORS of the Monongahela and Coal Hill Turnpike Company, will be held DECEMBER 9th, 1865, at the office of Robinson, Rea & Co., South Pittsburgh.
no14-3t J. N. REA, Treasurer.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR BUSINESS
FOR SALE
The TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE, at No. 414 Liberty street, opposite the new Passenger Depot, is offered for sale. A well selected stock and good trade. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Call immediately.
no14-1w

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements are now prepared to
RE-SHIP PITTSBURGH GOODS
through to Oleopolis, Henry's Bend, McCrea's Landing and Tionesta, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be reshipped to the above ports without additional charges, from the original bills of lading.
PARKER & CASTLE.
OIL CITY, November 10, 1865. no14-3m

RITCHIE OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Ritchie Oil Company, will be held at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board Room, Burke's Building, No. 59 Fourth street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. Transfer Books will be closed on 22d and reopened on the 30th of November.
ROBERT D. THOMPSON,
no14-3t Secretary.

TWO LARGE DWELLINGS FOR SALE—Situated at 1 and 3 Pennsylvania avenue. The houses are built in modern style, arranged with wide halls, parlors, dining room and kitchen, and six sleeping chambers; marble mantles, gas, hot and cold water throughout. Built on large sized lots; on one of the lots is erected a neat two story building, fronting a 20 foot alley. This property is worthy the attention of persons seeking a home or for a safe investment.
Apply to [no14] B. McLAIN & CO.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—I am authorized to sell those two Lots, adjoining the residence of Judge Lowrie, on Irwin's avenue. Each lot has a front of 25 feet on the West Commons, and extending back 198 feet to a 20 foot alley.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
no14 Wilkins Hall.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage.
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI,
my2-1y-M.W&F Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

WHEAT— Real Winter and Spring, in store and for sale by D. WALLACE,
oc17 357 Liberty street.

VINEGAR.
The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 167 and 169 SECOND STREET is now prepared promptly to fill orders,
A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street,
se29-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A situation in a retail store as CLERK or SALESMAN, by a young man who understands arithmetic and penmanship tolerably well. Wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address, stating terms, "M," Commercial office. no15-1t

WANTED.—By a young man who has served in the Regular Army as Hospital Steward for three years, and who has just been honorably discharged, a situation in a Wholesale or Retail Drug Store. Best of reference given as to character and ability. Address DRUGGIST, Pittsburgh Postoffice. no14-2t

WANTED—A situation as Colliery Manager by a gentleman from England, who thoroughly understands surveying plans, and a most improved mode of ventilation in extensive Collieries, recommended by the Government Inspector in England; would not object to go in as Managing Partner. Fourteen years character; aged 44. Address JOS. BROOKSBANK, White Ash Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa. no14-6t

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—Immediately—A first-class DRESSMAKER, with references. Inquire at 175 Federal street. no15-3t

WANTED.—A good practical Tinner, who has a full set of Tools, and can bring good recommendations, wanted to take charge and do the work of a Shop in Pithole City. Apply by letter to DITHRIDGE, LEVAKE & CO., Pithole City, or in person at FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. no9

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—A good house for a good tenant,—Allegheny preferred. Address "C," Commercial office. oc3-tf

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—A Sure Fortune—The advertiser, a Chemist of twenty-five years' experience, both in Europe and America, wishing to retire from the profession, will send to any person valuable recipes, from the use of which any industrious young man or woman, with little or no capital, can make from the first day not only an excellent living, but in a very short time realize a moderate fortune. Address, with two stamps for return postage, S. P. CHESTERFIELD Chemist, Box 180, Philadelphia Postoffice. no6-3w

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—$10 to $50 a Day—Men to engage in a pleasant and paying business, to give us a call. Parties going South or West will do well to call on us before leaving the city. The capital required is $25 to $500, and pays from $10 to $50 a day. An examination of the business, the cost, the demand, the sales and profits, will set skepticism at defiance, and capitalists to thinking. Do you wish to do a large business on a small capital? here is a chance. The results are equal to those of a large capital in common business giving you a pleasant, paying and permanent business, suited to the times. TILDEN & CO., No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. se17-tf

WANTED—Great chance for agents—What the people want—the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, complete in one large volume of over 1,000 pages, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. It contains reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-d&w3m

WANTED—Now ready, Dr. Holland's "Life of Lincoln." Abbott's "History of the Civil War," and "Nasby Papers." Agents wanted. Terms liberal. EMERY & HOWES, 359 Liberty street Pittsburgh, Pa. no11-6t

WANTED—To give away in order to get them introduced, four articles worth $45, of the greatest utility. This is the greatest gift ever offered to the public. Send your address and inclose twenty five cents to cover expense of forwarding. A. GONDRET, box 2624, Cincinnati, Ohio. no10-6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, September, 1865.
ALL POWER OF ATTORNEY heretofore granted by me, to parties in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, are hereby revoked. Mrs. CAROLINE B. LEONARD is alone authorized to collect money due me, and to receipt for the same.
C. A. MILTENBERGER,
no15-2w New Orleans, La.

DUNKARD CREEK OIL COMPANY, Office corner Penn and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh, November 15th, 1865.
NOTICE.
An assessment of ONE CENT PER SHARE has been made on the Stock of the "Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company," payable on or before the 20th day of November, 1865, at Henry Everts, No. 90 Liberty street.
no15-td W. W. HERRON, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on FRIDAY, 17th, inst. Free of Government tax.
J. P. KRAMER,
no15-2t Cashier.

LOST.
Certificate No. 281, for (200) Two Hundred Shares Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Oil Stock. As the subscriber has made application for a duplicate Certificate notice is hereby given the public not to negotiate for the same. JOHN PERCHMENT, M. D.,
no15-3w East Liberty.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR
OPENS TUESDAY, November 21st,
Handsome Winter Bonnets,
With entire new shaped crowns. Bonnets, Hats, ladies' dress Caps and Opera Handkerchiefs for the head, &c. 44 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa. [no15-6t

ALEX. B. RIGGS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Has removed from Nashville to Franklin, Tennessee. He will continue to make collections in Nashville and practice in the Courts there.
References—Jas. Veech, Esq.; Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. P. Sterrett; Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co.; C. H. Riggs, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. se18-3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Adjoining the town of Beaver, containing about eighteen acres, under high state of cultivation, with Brick Dwelling, three stories high, eighteen rooms, never failing spring close by; Orchard of all kinds of fruit. Also, on same premises a Frame Cottage with well of good water, garden, fruit trees and tannery attached. Inquire of T. A. McCLELLAND, 55 and 57 Fifth street, city; JAMES H. STOKES, New Brighton, or M. T. STOKES, on the premises.
no15-17-18-20-22-25

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Whereas, Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel Clark late of the borough of McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa. deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment of the same immediately, and all persons having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIZA CLARK, Adm'x.
DAVID CLARK, Adm'r.
McKeesport, Allegheny co., Pa. no15-1td-2tw

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cunninghams & Co., was dissolved on the 24th day of October, 1865. George Duncan disposing of his interest to Dominick O. Cunningham, to date from August 1st, 1865. The business of the late firm will be settled at No. 109 Water street and 138 First street.
W. CUNNINGHAM, D. IHMSEN,
R. CUNNINGHAM, G. DUNCAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—We have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of Cunningham & Ihmsen, for the purpose of manufacturing Window Glass and Glassware, Office as heretofore, 109 Water street and 138 First street.
W. CUNNINGHAM,
R. CUNNINGHAM,
D. IHMSEN,
D. O. CUNNINGHAM.
Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1865. no15-3t

MASONIC HALL.
HERMANN!
PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
November 22, 21 and 22.
In his celebrated performances of
Eastern Necromantic Delusions,
Exhibiting feats never before performed in Pittsburgh, and of the most extraordinary character.
Tickets, 75 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Can be secured at CHAS. C. MELLOR'S MUSIC STORE, commencing Friday, November 17th.
WEDNESDAY, November 22d, Grand Gala Matinee. no15-7t

Duff's College.
IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth street.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.
TIME UNLIMITED, IN
Book Keeping,
Business Penmanship,
Commercial Calculations,
Lectures Upon Law, Ethics,
Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c.
Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Book and Stationery, also, costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.
DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect systems in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.
☞ Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.
☞ Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Coarse of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE CENTS to
P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy of either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book Keeping, post-paid. no15-1td&tw

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the **Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.,** Will be held at their office, No. 112 South Front st., Philadelphia, November 30th, at 12 o'clock, M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.
no10-2w CHAS. LENNIG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.} PITTSBURGH, October 23, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Western Transportation Company, that a special meeting will be held at the office of said company on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of
T. P. JEWETT, President.
A. J. McDOWELL, Sec'y. oc24-td

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.
I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M. D., with me in the practice of
Homœopathy and Surgery.
Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.
C. M. DAKE, M. D.
October 7, 1865.—oc9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.
NOTICE.
TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.
Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.
se19-tf H. B. VANVOORHIS.

GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY OF OHIO.
Capital Stock............$150,000.
Working Fund............25,000.
Par value of each Share.........1.00.
Office, No. 129 Fourth street.
JOHN R. CONDREY, President.
JOHN CROFT, Secretary and Treasurer. oc19-1m

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

ED. S. BRYAN........JNO. A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.
au21-1y

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. [jy2

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 46 pounds to the yard. je8

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my23-ly

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
OFFICES:
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.
Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New York.
607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
STEAMERS SAIL
On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.
MAILS close at 11½ A. M., on days of sailing. Letters must be enclosed in the various denominations of government stamped envelopes, according to weight, these, with our frank attached, may be procured at any of our offices.
Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California Coupons bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.
Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as *the safest* way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
je21-6m oc23

CAUTION.
THE LAND, LOTS AND APPURTENANCES, in Allegheny county, and heretofore owned and occupied by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a Canal, having been conveyed by the State in fee simple to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, all persons are hereby CAUTIONED from purchasing or leasing the same, or any portion thereof, from any persons whatever other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., or their assigns. This CAUTION has been deemed proper in view of certain advertisements, by unauthorized parties, offering to sell, rent, or lease certain portions of said land and property.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
no1-1m Solicitors for Owners.

NAIL MACHINES.—WE ARE prepared to furnish
NAIL MACHINES
Of the Latest Improved Construction.
Our Patterns were purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry and were made by that well known Practical Nailer, Mr. THOS. ERNEST, who superintends all the Machines constructed by us. We are prepared to furnish with dispatch. Samples of Machines generally on hand. Also,
CHILL AND SOFT ROLLS,
Which we warrant equal to the very best made in this city. Sheers Squeezes, Punches and Rolling Mill Machinery of every description furnished of the very best materials and workmanship.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
no10-3m] Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FALL AND
WINTER GOODS.
KNIT SHIRTS and
DRAWERS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NUBIAS,
HOODS,
COMFORTS,
SHAWLS,
GLOVES and
HOSIERY,
In Full Stock.
R. H. PALMER,
no1 84 Wood street.

NEW LARD.
100 tierces prime Lard, suitable for retailers.
Also,
100,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders,
50,000 " Sides, bright and dry, just out of smoke.
100 boxes Star Candles, 6's;
20 " Star Candles, 4's;
In store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO.,
no1 corner Wayne and Penn streets.

57 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.
75 CASKS SODA ASH.
25 CASKS SAL SODA.
At New York rates, freight added.
On hand and to arrive. For sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
oc20-3m 63 Wood street.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER........JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
DIRECT IMPORTERS,
Are receiving by next steamer from Liverpool, a choice lot of
ENGLISH CARPETS,
Suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Offices, Churches, Halls, &c., selected expressly for Pittsburgh retail trade, and offered
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 ENGLISH TAPESTRY, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, including many styles never before offered in this country.
71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Lyon's Building next to the U. S. Custom House.
☞ Salesroom, Second Story. no14

CHEESE.
500 bxs prime New York Goshen Cheese.
200 do Hamburg.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
no8 141 First street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS, PITTSBURGH.
5 20x72, adjoining Maginnis's House, corner of Miltenberger and Forbes streets.
1—20x120 feet, on Somers street, to a 20 foot alley, 234 feet 1½ inch from Webster street.
1—24x91½ feet, on Tannehill street, between Wylie and Webster streets, upper side.
1 20x100 feet, on Dinwiddie street, 420 feet from Colwell street, opposite Lippincott's shovel factory.
HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO,
no6-2w 105 Third street.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
ju5-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—
A Valuable Farm and Coal Property.
The subscriber offers for sale a valuable FARM situated in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, about one mile from the town of Belle Vernon, containing 187 acres of first rate farming land, well timbered and in good order. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, a frame barn, a large frame stable, a fine spring house newly built, and other out-houses. There is on the farm a young orchard of choice fruit trees just beginning to bear. The coal underlying this farm is of the best quality and easy of access, and is considered very valuable. There is also on the place a quarry of flag stone. Altogether this property offers great inducements to purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to the undersigned, on the premises.
no3-6t-3taw S. F. JONES.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE IN FAYETTE COUNTY.—I will sell a very valuable Farm in Fayette county, situated about five miles from Uniontown, and five miles from the Monongahela river; containing two hundred and forty acres, well improved, abundance of coal, nine feet vein. One hundred acres of this farm is covered with the best quality of white oak timber, and the land is of the best quality for farming and grazing. Terms reasonable.
no10-10t ELI COPE, Uniontown.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT— Lot 83 feet front by 320 feet deep, house containing two rooms and summer kitchen; cistern close to house; the lot well set with fruit; rope factory and tools all in complete order; stable and all out-buildings, on Eighteenth street and Salt river road, within fifteen minutes' walk of the city. For sale by Mrs. ELIZABETH E. COWEN, Louisville, Ky., widow of the late John J. Cowen. For particulars apply on the premises. no11-5t

VALUABLE COTTON LANDS FOR SALE.
200,000 acres of improved and unimproved Cotton Lands, situate in the Mississippi valley, for sale in portions to suit purchasers. Terms very liberal, the lands were selected previous to the war, with the view of sales to actual settlers. Title indisputable. For further information respecting quality, location improvements, &c., &c. Apply to J. H. CASIDAY,
no11-2m No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE—
5 Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue.
Inquire at
FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,
no11-tf Washington street.

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE.
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
june6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE.
The brick dwelling, No. 200 Wylie street.
WM. H. M. PUSEY,
N. H. PUSEY,
Executors of the estate of N. Pusey, dec'd.
Also, FOR SALE, a brick house and three acres of ground with fine orchard, on Francis street.
For terms, apply to WILLIS BOOTHE,
oc20-tf No. 153 Liberty street.

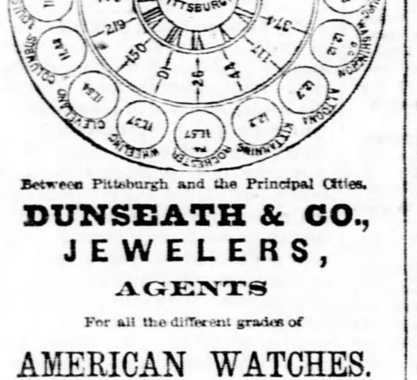
FOR SALE—
A LARGE LOT OF GROUND,
In an eligible situation, on Pennsylvania avenue.
Terms easy. Inquire of
JAMES S. STRICKLER,
Office, corner Wylie and Fifth streets, above Coyle's Shoe Store. oc19

3000 ACRES VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—A home for everybody—a farm whereon a man can make an independent fortune, for a few hundred dollars, within the reach of everybody. Rich soil, plenty of coal and lumber, near a good market. Oil developements near the lands are progressing with good success.
For information, plans, &c., address or inquire of
WM. H. BRILL,
oc6 77 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator,
[*Copyright secured.*]



Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.
DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS,
AGENTS
For all the different grades of
AMERICAN WATCHES.
☞ Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold Cases, with enameled designs.
56 Fifth street,
Opposite Masonic Hall.

WHOLESALE
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
Jewelry and Clocks,
SCOTT & HENNEGEN.
A full and complete stock of
Watch-makers' Tools and Materials,
WATCH GLASSES, NOTIONS, &c.
EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE
SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
31 Fifth street, second floor,
oc25-1m PITTSBURGH.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!
Liberty White Lead!
Liberty White Lead!
TRY IT! TRY IT!
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Warranted to cover more surface, *for same weight* than any other. Buy *the best*, it is *the cheapest!*
Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED *to do more and better work, at a given cost* than any other.
Buy the BEST, it is the CHEAPEST.
Manufactured and warranted by
Ziegler & Smith,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT & GLASS DEALERS,
137 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold in Pittsburgh at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICIND DEPOT,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street. jul26mws

GROCERIES—
250 bbls Refined Sugar.
50 hhds prime and choice Porto Rico Sugar.
50 hhds common and good Cuba Sugar.
100 puncheons English Island Molasses.
75 barrels choice do do
100 do Porto Rico Molasses.
50 bags choice Rio Coffee.
50 bags prime Rio Coffee.
100 bags common and good Rio Coffee.
800 boxes Rosin Soap.
350 boxes Babbet's, Oakley's and aSwyer's Soap.
300,000 fine Havana Segars, various brands.
250,000 Domestic Segars.
150 half chests Y. H. Tea.
100 do Ooling Teas.
25 do G. P. and Imperial.
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
no6 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.
Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and private families or individuals, wanting their
LAUNDRY WORK
executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch, will please leave their orders at the following places, and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver the goods: James Howard's Paper Warehouse, Liberty street; Pennock, Ball & Co's office, 31 Market street; Abel's Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Grant streets; Stevens's Drug Store, Wylie street, Sixth ward; S. M. Gardner's Drug Store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, Lawrenceville; Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Leacock and Federal streets, Allegheny city; Kelly's Drug Store, Diamond, Allegheny city; Dr. Brown's Drug Store, corner of Federal and North Common, Allegheny, and at the Laundry, in Manchester.
All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate
no7-3m G. M. JOHNSON & CO.

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR sale by JAMES BOWN,
ly8 136 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One Woodworth PLANING MACHINE, a heavy and well built machine.
One second-hand Engine, in good order, cylinder 12 inch bore, 4 feet stroke, with heavy fly wheel.
50,000 feet dry Pine Boards.
One Palmer Pump. Apply at
MORTON STREET MANUF. CO'S WORKS,
no8 Ninth Ward.

FOR SALE.
AN ENGINE,
With boiler, fly wheel and everything in complete running order. Engine twelve inch cylinder, four feet stroke, boiler 22 feet, 40 inches diameter; two flues, fly wheel 15 feet. Apply at
je6-tf No. 107 FOURTH STREET.

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
3 Boilers, 32 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 32 in. 16 ft.
D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oc24

FOR SALE—
A large, portable Engine and Boiler,
Complete cannot be surpassed for economy in fuel, as a very desirable apparatus for hoisting and lowering tools, for pumping and drilling deep Oil Wells, especially adapted. For particulars address
THOS. FAWKES,
no6-2w eod Portersville, Butler Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.
COAL BARGES,
Now loaded, lying in Pool No. 2. Inquire at
BREWER, BURKE & CO'S,
no4-tf corner Hancock st. and Duquesne Way.

FINE LUBRICATING OIL.
50 BBLS. LUBRICATING OIL,
A very fine quality, equal to the Smith Ferry oil, and a superior article for machinery, for sale by
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Nos. 112 and 114 Second street.
October 21, 1865. oc21-tf

20,000 POUNDS NEW DRIED
PEACHES.
ALSO, 260 DOZEN CANNED PEACHES.
In store and for sale by COOK BROTHERS & CO.,
oc27 No. 12 Smithfield street.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.
The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at Public Auction, DECEMBER 1st, 1865, a 10 o'clock A. M., at the WAREHOUSE OF WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 6 Seventh street, the following Unclaimed Freight—unless previously removed by owners:
List of Goods in Store of White Bros & Co.
H Henk, Pittsburgh, two bbls varnish.
No mark, two iron oil bbls.
Do one oil cask.
Davidson, Frazier & Co., Pittsburgh, thirteen cement.
J. W. Spear, Pittsburgh, one bag wool bags.
H. L. Harris, Pittsburgh, three boxes glassware.
Gemel & Totley, Pittsburgh, one box glassware.
F. Asheiman, Manchester, one box merchandise.
E. D. Fronheim, Pittsburgh, three boxes soap.
J. J. Stratten, Pittsburgh, two boxes b. powders.
J. S Lash, Pittsburgh, one horse hay rake.
N. R. Steel, Pittsburgh, one box buttor.
H Dunning, Pittsburgh, one anvil.
Shaub & Brown, Allegheny, Pa., twelve wind mill
A. Freeman, Pittsburgh, one bdl trees.
McCormick & Co., Pittsburgh, one reaper.
M. Sharp, Walnut Bend Oil Co., Pittsburgh, two bxs machinery, two iron wheels, one smoke stack, one steam boiler.
R. R. Bulger, Pittsburgh, one bbl varnish.
Lutz & Walz, Pittsburgh, one beer keg.
C. Eberhart, Pittsburgh, two beer kegs.
No mark, lot of glass sand stone.
Do two iron bars.
J. D. Hamilton, Pittsburgh, one barrel.
Jas. McKay, Pittsburgh, one bbl vinegar.
M. Thicken, Pittsburgh, four bbls beans, one half bbl beans.
Evelen & Sanders, Pittsburgh, two half bbls varnish.
T. Lankin, Pittsburgh, one quire paper pckg, two nests keelers and tubs, one bale twine, two boxes c. pens.
W. Boust & Co., Lawrenceville, Pa., one roll leather.
Packiner & Irwin, Pittsburgh, six cane seat chairs, one rocker chair.
J. Bolton, Pittsburgh, one half bbl wine.
C. A. CARPENTER, Freight Agent.
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1865. oc21-1m

PUBLIC SALE
OF
UNCLAIMED FREIGHTS.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, December 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warehouse of MEEK & ARMSTRONG First street near Market, the following articles, unless previously claimed.
No mark, a lot of crude and refined oil barrels.
G. B. & Co., 1 bbl sugar.
No mark, one box.
John McPherson, one small box.
John Swetser, Harmer, O., one small box.
Wenzell & W., La Crosse, Wis., one keg paint.
No mark, one bbl sugar.
Do one rocking horse.
Do one wooden mall.
Do one keg molasses.
Do one stand.
Do one reaper, one knife.
Do one piece pipe (copper.)
Do three pcs wooden mch'y.
Do one bdl iron rods.
Do one sack wool.
J. B. Taylor, Freeport, 1 roll leather.
J. & W. Rhea, Pittsburgh, 1 piece wardrobe.
No mark, one wash boiler, iron.
May & Co., one bake pan.
Geo. E. Smith, Indiana Station, one bdl slats.
No mark, one piece casting.
Do two washboards.
Do one wooden chest.
Do one churn.
Do one piece stove.
Do one bdl empty sacks.
Do two bdls bows.
Do nine bdls pick handles.
Do one fan mill.
Do two iron bbls C. soda.
Hunter & Miller, two bdls scythe snaths.
H. Kincer, Cambridge, one bag timothy seed.
Clearfield Co., 1 box roofing paper.
Henry Clerinnger, Warsaw, Ind., one box.
D. C. Kneeland, 1 bdl straw boards.
No mark, one piece casting, one grate.
Do one bdl casting, (four pcs).
Do one lot file, (some broken).
Do one bdl H. H. G.
De Moss, Barney & Co., Roscoe, Ohio, one W. mill.
C. A. CARPENTER,
oc21-1m Freight Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, November 7th, 1865.}
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER PER CENT. from the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.
The United States revenue tax will be paid by the Bank H. M. MURRAY,
no8-2w-d&w Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, November 10, 1865.}
DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, 13th inst.
no10-1w JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6, 1865.}
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last SIX MONTHS, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th inst. J. B. BRADY, Jr.,
no7-2w Cashier.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov 4, 1865.}
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of SIX PER CENT, free from Government tax, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. G. A. ENDLY,
no6-2w Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1865.}
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst.
no3-2w C. H. RIGGS, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7, 1865.}
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS upon each share of the capital stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to stockholders, on and after the 14th inst. WM. P. HERBERT,
no8-1w Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
We have associated with us GEORGE P. McBRIDE, the Co-partnership dating from August 8th, 1865.
NIMICK & CO.
ALEX. NIMICK........WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES FRAZIER........GEO. P. M'BRIDE.
NIMICK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON AND BLOOMS,
95 WATER and 123 FRONT STS.,
nov2-1m PITTSBURGH.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.— The public are hereby informed that HUNTER RICHEY has been admitted a member in our firm, the name of which continues the same as heretofore. The business, with increased facilities, will be continued at our new Saw-Mill, corner of Corry street and Allegheny river, Allegheny, Pa.
RICHEY & FINKBINE.
DAVID RICHEY,
AMOS FINKBINE,
HUNTER RICHEY. no8-1m

LAMPS—LAMPS.
We invite especial attention to our superb stock of
Chandeliers, Hall and Bracket Lamps,
As well as to the assortment of portable lamps for burning carbon oil. Our stock is unsurpassed, and should meet with at least an examination. Shades, Globes and Lamp Trimmings will be found in endless profusion.
W. N. OGDEN & CO.,
oc27 64 Market street.

LUMBER.
Bids will be received by the undersigned at the Custom House for the sale of the FRAME BUILDINGS erected by the United States Government on the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Grounds. Buildings to be removed at purchasers expense. Terms cash.
C. W. BATCHELOR
O. PHILLIPS.
no11-6t Committee of Sanitary Commission.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD,
96 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

SKATES.
SKATES.
SKATES,
2,500 PAIR
Ladies,
Gents and
Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
no3-1m No. 136 Wood street.

CORN. Prime old shelled Corn arriving and for sale by D. WALLACE,
oc17 353 Liberty street.

The Daily Commercial

THE KNIGHT'S LEAP AT ALTENAHR.

"So the foeman has fired the gate, men of mine,
And the water is spent and done;
Then bring me a cup of the red Ahr wine—
I shall never drink but this one.

"And fetch me my harness and saddle my horse,
And lead him me round to the door;
He must take such a leap to-night perforce
As horse never took before.

"I have lived by the saddle for years a score,
And if I must die on tree,
The old saddle tree which has borne me of yore
Is the properest timber for me.

"I have lived my life, I have fought my fight,
I have drunk my share of wine;
From Trier to Coln there was never a knight
Lived a merrier life than mine.

"So now to show bishop and burgher, and priest
How the Altenahr hawk can die,
If they smoke the old falcon out of his nest,
He must take to his wings and fly."

He harnessed himself by the clear moonshine,
And he mounted himself by the door,
And he took such a pull at the red Ahr wine
As man never took before.

He spurred the old horse, and held him tight,
And he leapt him out over the wall,
Out over the cliff, out into the night,
Three hundred feet of fall.

They found him next morning alone in the glen,
And never a bone in him whole;
But heaven may yet have more mercy than men
On such a bold rider's soul.

Witty and Pretty Women of Walpole's Time.

We take from an English magazine the following account, from Horace Walpole's letters, of some of the court beauties and celebrities of whom he gossips:

QUEEN CAROLINE.

Her beauty, which had been great at the time of her marriage, had fallen a victim to the fatal ravages of the terrible distemper, which was then so little understood and so unscientifically treated that it is a matter for wonder that any survived to bear upon their countenances for life the distinguishing sign and seal with which "small-pox" marked the victims who had escaped its clutches alive.

The beaming eyes of the queen, indeed, were as expressive as ever, and could kindle with interest, melt in sympathy, or burn with indignation and affronted majesty from under the royal brow. Another great beauty which the queen could boast was the marvellous symmetry of her "small, plump, and graceful hands," a charm by no means to be despised, and one far less common than that of a pretty face or a bright, rosy complexion. Her personal attributes, indeed, were so far from contemptible that the king himself, though a tyrannical and unfaithful husband, frequently declared in public that he had never yet seen a woman whose charms equalled those of the queen; and when he described his own idea of beauty, he always literally described that of his own wife. Upon more than one occasion, indeed, he subjected the "good Howard" herself to exquisite mortification on the queen's account; for, coming into the room as that lady was manipulating the royal head, (a menial occupation to which the wife had the power of submitting the mistress,) he snatched off the handkerchief which concealed the fair and beautifully modelled throat of the former, saying angrily to Mrs. Howard as he did so, "Because you have an ugly neck yourself, you hide the queen's."

But majesty also has its moments of self-imposed humiliation; and at such times we hear of the queen herself rising meekly and offering to retire, when the king and his prime minister, Sir Robert Walpole, for whom she had a great personal regard, consulted upon the business of the State—"matters which," says Horace Walpole, "she and my father had previously settled between them." She was fond of laying out and improving her garden at Richmond; and she managed (being a clever woman) to hoodwink the king into believing that the expenses of these improvments were defrayed out of her privy purse, while she was, in fact, supplied with the necessary funds by the aid and connivance of the first minister of State.

She understood perfectly the art of managing a coarse and tyrannical husband, by an assumed appearance of the most profound submission and respect. She died, indeed, a martyr to this principle of implicit and unquestionable obedience to the arbitrary rule of her exacting spouse; for, rather than oppose any wish or command of his, she underwent hours of fierce torture, and kept secret within her own breast the progress of the malady which was soon to terminate in death.

When suffering from the gout in her leg, she did not hesitate to plunge the limb so affected into cold water, that she might be enabled to attend the king in his morning walk.

A HIGH TEMPERED DUCHESS.

"Old Marlborough," she was in Horace Walpole's time. "One of her principal charms," he tells us, "was her fine, fair hair."

These fair, showering golden locks were themselves doomed to be sacrificed to the passionate temper of their mistress; for "one day at her toilette, in anger to her husband, she cut off all these commanding tresses, and flung them at his face." This curious outburst of conjugal malice was practiced in later years by a celebrated beauty, whose husband, like the great duke, took a pride in his wife's hair. She cut it off in anger, on purpose to vex him, and was stung to the heart, at his death, to find the fading relics of that beauty, which with woman is power, carefully cherished in his most private and sacred depository.

The temper of this celebrated duchess was that of an unmitigated vixen—passionate, violent and malicious. She feared her superiors, and trampled her inferiors and her children under her feet. With her eldest daughter (who succeeded her, by act of Parliament, as Duchess of Marlborough,) she was at open war. With her youngest, the Duchess of Montague, she agreed no better.

"I wonder," said the Duke, her husband, with less knowledge of human nature than the art of war, "that you two cannot agree; you are so much alike."

Lady Bateman, daughter of the Duchess, persuaded her brother to marry a handsome young lady, who unluckily was the daughter of Lord Trevor, who had been a bitter enemy of his grandfather, the victorious duke. The grandam's rage exceeded all bounds. Having a portrait of Lady Bateman, she blackened her face, and wrote on it: "Now her outside is as black as her inside."

This is the last we hear of her from her graphic pen, excepting a few lines announcing her death, which took place soon after. "Old Marlborough is dying—but who can tell? Last year she had lain ill for a great while without speaking; her physician said: 'She must be blistered, or she will die.' She called out: 'I won't be blistered, and I won't die.'"

FEMALE VANITY.

Next in the succession of courtly celebrities comes Catharine, Duchess Dowager of Buckingham, who was a natural daughter of James II She was remarkable principally for her overweening pride and for her affectation of regal privileges and prestige. Of her Horace Walpole relates: "The Duchess of Buckingham, who is more mad with pride than any mercer's wife in Bedlam, came last night to the opera, *en princesse* literally in robes, velvet and ermine." It was she who made the famous reply to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, upon the latter's refusal to lend the funeral car which had conveyed the great duke to the grave. "Tell her," replied Catharine of Buckingham, transported with rage, "that my upholsterer tells me that I can have a better one for twenty pounds." Of her own death-bed, Mr. Walpole gives this curious account:

"Princess Buckingham is dead or dying; she has sent for Mr. Anatis, and settled the ceremonial of her burial. On Saturday she was so ill that she feared dying before all the pomp; she said, 'Why don't they send the canopy for me to see? Let them send it, though the tassels are not finished.' But yesterday was the greatest stroke of all; she made her ladies vow to her that if she should lie senseless, they would not sit down in the room before she was dead."

A POOR FINE LADY.

From this proud woman we turn to one who occupied a position in the court about the queen's person, but who was also publicly recognized as the favorite mistress of the king.

Henrietta Hobart was the daughter of Sir Henry and the sister of Sir John Hobart, Knight of the Bath, afterwards by her interest made a baron, and since created Earl of Buckinghamshire. She married early Mr. Howard, a brother of the Earl of Suffolk, and prepared with him to face the bitter brunt of poverty in a position of life which was far superior to the circumstances which must support it. They saw before them but one chance of promotion, and that was in attaching themselves to the Court of Hanover, where the future sovereign of England awaited the demise of the reigning queen, (Anne.)

As a way of eking out the "ways and means" of their *menage*—as great a bugbear to fashionable young married couple then as now—we find an amusing anecdote of her cutting off her beautiful tresses (commanding a high price from the perukemakers in those days of flowing flaxen wigs) to furnish forth a banquet for her husband's guests. Wigs were sold at that time for twenty and thirty guineas apiece; and as each fair tress fell into the trembling balances, we might suppose it to have been in every sense of the words "worth its weight in gold." On the accession of his father to the throne of England, the electoral prince (afterwards George II) caused Mrs. Howard to be appointed woman of the bed-chamber to the young Princess of Wales.

To these apartments came frequently the electoral prince, not attracted at that time by the mild beauties of their fair mistress, but by the lovely, lively, laughing Mary Bellenden, described by every one of her contemporaries as the most perfect creature they ever saw.

The fat, phlegmatic heart of her royal adorer beat strange music within the princely breast when the sound of her footsteps fell upon his ear.

One of his amusements consisted in counting and recounting his money, a proceeding which greatly irritated the nervous system of the saucy Bellenden. "Sir!" she cried out to him one day, "I cannot bear it; if you count your money any more I will go out of the room." The chink of his gold was as disagreeable to her as his unwelcome presence, and the heart of the giddy Bellenden was safe from the spells of either. That was already in the proud possession of Colonel Campbell, one of the grooms of the bedchamber, who afterwards succeeded to the title of Argil at the death of Duke Archibald.

Mrs. Howard succeeded her friend in the post of favorite; and she had neither the wish nor the spirit to repel the attentions of her royal admirer, as Mrs. Bellenden had done before her. Horace Walpole tells us that she preferred the "solid advantages" to the ostentatious *eclat* of her position.

THE WILD DUCHESS OF QUEENSBERRY.

Catherine Hyde was a daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and afterwards became the wife of Charles Douglas, Duke of Queensberry. She was celebrated for her beauty, and for the daring with which she defied the court party, by promoting subscriptions to the second part of the "Beggars' Opera," when it had been prohibited from being acted. For this offense she was forbidden the court. Pope, Swift and Prior have immortalized her in letters and verse; the latter in the poem entitled "The Female Phaeton," which, as a description of a fast young lady of those days, is worthy of an insertion here:

"Thus Kitty, beautiful and young,
And wild as colt untamed,
Bespoke the fair from which she sprung
With little rage inflamed;

"Inflamed with rage at sad restraint,
Which wise mamma ordained,
And sorely vexed to play the saint,
Whilst wit and beauty reigned.

"Must Lady Jenny frisk about,
And visit with her cousins;
At balls must she make all the rout,
And bring home hearts by dozens;

"What has she better, pray, than I,
What hidden charms to boast,
That all mankind for her should die,
While I am scarce a toast?

"Dearest mamma, for once let me,
Unchained, my fortune try;
I'll have my Earl as well as she,
Or know the reason why.

"I'll soon with Jenny's pride quit score,
Make all her lovers fall;
They'll grieve I was not loosed before;
She, I was loosed at all.

"Fondness prevailed, mamma gave way;
Kitty, at heart's desire,
Obtained the chariot for a day,
And set the world on fire."

Walpole describes a quarrel between her and the Duchess of Richmond, whose daughter, Lady Caroline, had recently eloped. "There is a very good quarrel on foot, between two Duchesses. She of Queensberry sent to invite Lady Emily Lennox to a ball; her Grace of Richmond, who is wonderfully cautious since Lady Caroline's elopement, sent word, '*she could not determine*.' The other sent again the same night; the same answer. The Queensberry then sent word that she had made up her company, and desired to be excused from having Lady Emily's, but at the bottom of the card wrote '*too great a trust*.' You know how mad she is and how capable of such a stroke."

The next we hear of her is regaining a footing at court, a point for which she had intrigued two years unsuccessfully, and which she achieved on the occasion of her son's being obliged to the king for a regiment in the Dutch service. She would not let him go to kiss hands until they sent for her too. Then, again, we find her at Richmond, at a firework fete amongst the "whole court of St. Germain's and all the Fitzes upon earth," in a forlorn trim, in white apron and hood," which it was her whim to assume on that occasion, making "the duke swallow all her undress."

"T'other day," Mr. Walpole goes on to inform his correspondent, "she drove post to Lady Sophia Thomas, of Parson's Green, and told her that she was come to tell her something of importance. 'What is it?' 'Why, take a couple of beef steaks, clap them together as if they were for a dumpling, and eat them with pepper and salt; it's the best thing you ever tasted; I could not help coming to tell you this,' and away she drove back to town. 'Don't a course of folly for forty years,'" he adds, with some justice, "make one very sick?"

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE.

"Did I tell you," he says, "that Lady Mary Wortley is here? She laughs at my Lady Walpole, scolds my Lady Pomfret, and is laughed at by the whole town. Her dress, her avarice and her impudence must amaze any one that never heard her name. She wears a foul mob, that does not cover her greasy black locks, that hang loose, never combed or curled; an old mazarine blue wrapper, that gapes open and discovers a canvas petticoat. Her face swelled violently on one side, and partly covered with white paint which, for cheapness, she has bought so coarse, that you would not use it to wash a chimney." Not a tempting picture of the *bas bleu* of the period.

MADAME DU DEFFAND'S DOG.

Walpole amusingly relates, on the occasion of this visit, the *demetes* he had to *raccomode*, and the memoires to present against Touton, Madame du Deffand's favorite dog: "As I am the only person," he says, "who dare correct him, I have already insisted on his being confined in the Bastille every day after five o'clock. T'other night he flew at Lady Barrymore's face, and I thought would have torn her eye out; but it ended in biting her finger. She was terrified; she fell into tears. Madame du Deffand, who has too much parts not to see everything in its true light, perceiving that she had not beaten Touton half enough, immediately told us a story of a lady, whose dog having bitten a piece out of a gentleman's leg, the tender dame, in a great fright, cried out, 'Won't it make my dog sick?'"

"Touton, the spoilt little favorite, was sent to Strawberry, a legacy to Mr. Walpole, whose promise Madame du Deffand had obtained to take care of the dog should it survive its doatingly attached mistress. In answer to a letter from the former to the Rev. Mr. Cole, the worthy antiquary remarks: "I congratulate the little Parisian dog that he has fallen into the hands of so humane a master. I have a little diminutive dog, Busy, full as great a favorite, and never out of my lap; I have already, in case of any accident, insured it a refuge from starvation and ill-usage. It is the least we can do for poor, harmless, shiftless, pampered animals that have amused us, and we have spoilt." Touton fully justified the character formerly given him by his behavior upon his arrival at the Gothic villa of his new master.

"He began by exiling my beautiful little cat," he writes, "upon which, however, we shall not quite agree. He then flew at one of my dogs, who returned it by biting his foot till it bled, but was severely beaten for it. I immediately rang for Margaret to dress his foot; but in the midst of my tribulation, could not keep my countenance, for she cried, 'Poor little thing, he does not understand my language!' I hope she will not recollect, too, that he is a Papist."

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20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR. 15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar. 40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO., my22 141 and 142 Water street.

APPLES. 500 bbls prime New York Apples, For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, no8 No. 141 First street.

100 CADDIES QUARTER POUND Lump, pure Virginia Tobacco, made in Richmond. For sale by ROBERT F. WEDDELL, oc12 corner of Smithfield and Water streets

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN, y8 136 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

J. M'ELROY......JAMES DICKSON......JOHN T. SHANE

DRY GOODS. FALL 1865: M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO., No. 54 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE, AT Low Prices, for Cash. STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of FLANNELS, Of the following and other well known brands, now in store: FULLERTON'S, BRADLEY'S, STEUBENVILLE, THOMPSON, WILDE'S. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, &c., PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS, A full line; also, COTTON YARNS, WOOLEN YARN, BATTING AND BAGS. Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m-MW&F

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS. —GO TO— GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S, 92 MARKET STREET.

Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls. —GO TO— GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S, 92 MARKET STREET.

Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls. GREAT BARGAINS AT GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S, 92 MARKET STREET. oc25

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE WILSON, CARR & CO., 94 Wood street. The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many EASTERN HOUSES, And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found PRINTS, DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, COBURGS, BLACK SILKS, WOOL DE LAINES, AMERICAN DE LAINES, LADIES' CLOTHS, FRENCH CLOTHS, FANCY CASSIMERES, BLACK DOESKINS, TRICOTS, ALL WOOL TWEEDS, COTTONADES, DENIMS, KENTUCKY JEANS, TWEEDS, ERMINES, SATTINETS, Also a full line of DOMESTIC GOODS. All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance. jy10-tf

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., Have in store, and for sale at prices AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES A very full and attractive stock of NEW GOODS, Comprising all that is new and desirable in RIBBONS; STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS; FEATHERS, FLOWERS; EMBRODERIES; ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS; TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS; SILK SCARFS; LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS; BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS. A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand. Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine. JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 and 79 Market Street. WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET, Just Received, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE GOODS AND EMBRODERIES; LACE GOODS AND RUFFLINGS; COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS; BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS; EXTRA SILK BELTING—full line; PLAID VELVET RIBBONS; VELVET RIBBONS—all colors; WHITE EDGE, SCARLET and BLACK VELVET RIBBONS; NEW STYLE HAT VEILS; THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment; BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS; BEAD AND SILK BUTTONS; DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents; ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS; FULL LINE HOSIERY AND GLOVES; FINE ASSORTMENT ZEPHYRS AND YARNS; FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS GENERALLY AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. F. H. EATON, NO. 17 FIFTH ST. se27

J. A. WILSON......J. W. CARR......D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO., (Late Wilson, Payne & Co.) Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, 94 WOOD STREET. Third House above Diamond Alley. PITTSBURGH se25

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH Successor to THOMAS MOORE. Manufacturer of Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky, Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH. oc16-6m

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO., 513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, Wholesale Dealers —IN— COTTON YARNS, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, COVERLET YARN, GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, FANCY COVERLETS, OIL CLOTHS, FANCY BASKETS, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c. se22-6m

200 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED. 20,000 lbs. new Dried Peaches. 100 dozen Canned do. 300 pieces very best Sugar Cured Hams. 1,000 lbs. packed Butter. 100 bbls. No. 1 Salt. In store and for sale by COOK, BROS. & CO., no8 12 Smithfield street.

CARPETS.

NEW GOODS. VELVET CARPETS. We have just opened the finest assortment of VELVETS, IN 3-4 AND 6-4 WIDTHS, ever brought to this market, to which, in connection with our large stock of Brussels, Three Plys, Ingrain and Common CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., we invite the attention of all desiring serviceable goods AT LOW PRICES. OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., no7 No. 23 Fifth Street.

CLOTHING.

WM. LADLAY......OWEN BYRNE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. OVERCOATS, FROM $35 00 TO $45 00. BUSINESS SUITS, FROM $35 00 TO $50 00, Made in the latest style and finest material. NO. 52 ST. CLAIR ST., WM. LADLAY & CO. oc14

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS. The undersigned are happy to inform all those who are in want of CLOTHING, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Hats and Caps, Of all descriptions, or any other article belonging to the line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, That they have just received a large and well selected stock of the above-mentioned articles, and are now offering the same at the Lowest Cash Figures And at prices which defy competition. Goods sold there warranted as represented. Also just received, A Large Stock of Overcoats, Ranging in prices from $8 00 to $45 00. Call and examine their stock, which is open for the inspection of all. N. GROSSMAYER & CO., 47 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATRE. Branch: 29 St. Clair Street. se28

JOHN S. LEE, MERCHANT TAILOR, And Dealer in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH. my16

MEDICAL.

CHAS. H. SUPER, Druggist and Pharmaceutist, Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES, CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, se7 PITTSBURGH.

J. J. BENDER & CO., NO. 241, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS. Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. de6

PARK & BRILL, (Successors to J. P. Fleming,) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally, ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c. Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory. No. 77 Federal Street, Third door below R. R. Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY, au22-1y

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S Female Regulating PILLS. The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature. Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with immediate and persistent success. Don't be deceived. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the best and most reliable female medicine in the world, which is comprised in these Pills. Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America. Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills. Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally. HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors. 28 Dey street, New York. Sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, corner Market street and the Diamond near Fourth. no20

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR, Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. jy28-1y

MORROW & REED, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS, No. 91 Third Street, fe1-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAWYER'S PURE AMBROSIAL VEGETABLE COMPOUND FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.—The manufacturers of this most excellent Soap offer it to the public solely on its merits, as acknowledged by thousands of persons who have used it, and can well attest its SUPERIOR QUALITY AND ADVANTAGES over other compounds made in foreign countries, and in other localities, and put upon the market as the *ne plus ultra* of Soaps. Without going further, we refer with gratification to the certificate appended herewith, which shows what gentlemen of taste and judgment think of this valuable and pleasant compound: "The subscribers have for a long period of time used Sawyer's Barber Soap, and cheerfully bear testimony to its excellent qualities, and consider it the best and most pleasant article of the kind we have ever used, either for shaving or the toilet." Hon. W. F. Johnston, A. G. Lloyd, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, J. W. Pittock, Hon. Thos. J. Bigham, Jacob H. Walter, Hon. John L. Dawson, Thomas Roberts, Gen. Geo. W. Cass, George Ogden, Col. Jas. M. Cooper, James Patton, jr., Col. J. H. Stewart, C. W. Hubbard, Col. R. H. Kerr, W. B. Hunter, Col. F. F. Pratt, James McKeen, Col. Wm. Phillips, D. Tidball, M. D., John T. Logan, of New Castle, Pa. James Lippincott, E. C. Leighty, John McCargo, of West Newton, Pa. James I. Bennett, Wilcox & McKinley, Joseph H. French, of New Castle, Pa. no6-tf

ALEX. M'CLINTOCK'S SAW-MILL, (Successor to Robert Wrightman,) LAWRENCEVILLE. I am now prepared to furnish Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings, Bridges, Deck Plank, Boat Siding; CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making; Shingles, Nail Kegs, Lath, Palings Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and STEAMBOAT FENDERS. All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ALEX. McCLINTOCK, Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au29-3m

APPLES. 200 Barrels Green Apples Just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, Pittsburgh, October 20, 1865. oc21

RAILROADS.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865 Pennsylvania Central R. R. TWELVE TRAINS DAILY. On and after MONDAY, October 16th, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows: DAY EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points. ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 5:50 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch. PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 7:50 a. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville Branch, Johnstown, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downingtown at Harrisburg direct connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York. MAIL ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 11:40 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making connection with trains on Ebensburg and Cresson railroad and Hollidaysburg Branch railroad. PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, Daily at 4:25 p. m., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntington, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route. JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4:35 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R. FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m. Penn Accommodation 10:30 p. m. SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 9:40 a. m. THIRD WALL'S ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 3:25 p. m. FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:05 p. m. The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	2:00 a. m.
First Wall Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation	7:50 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	12:50 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1:30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:00 p. m.
Altoona Accom. and Emigrant Train	10:30 p. m.
Wall's Station every Sunday, Pittsburgh at	12:30 p. m.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office: No. 410 Penn street. Open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention. Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays. NOTICE—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding 100 dollars. W. H. BECKWITH, Agent. At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Washington streets. oc13

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865. Columbus and Cincinnati R. R. THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS, And all the principal cities West and South-west. On and after MONDAY, October 9th, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Express	2:10 A. M.	7:25 A. M.
Mail	7:00 "	3:00 P. M.
Express	2:45 P. M.	8:35 "
Steubenv'e Accommodation	4:30 "	10:00 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh. S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio. oc9-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W., AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after May 18th, 1865, trains run as follows viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.		
Mail	7:00 a. m.		6:10 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie			6:10 a. m.

Returning. Arrive in Pittsburgh: P., F. W. & C. R. W., 2:20 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 7:50 p. m. 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:45 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B.	Roch'r.	N. C.	Economy.	Steubenville
9:00 a. m.	2:15 p. m.	3:50 p. m.	10:30 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
11:50 a. m.				
4:15 p. m.				
6:00 p. m.				

Returning. Arrive in Allegheny. P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:15 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 10:25 a. m. 2:35 p. m. 4:50 p. m. 12:20 a. m. C. & P. R. R......9:10 a. m. GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh. A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Allegheny City, my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1865, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second " "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to A. J. SHANK, Agent. ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS.

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS. CARROLL & SNYDER, Manufacturers of Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers, CHIMNEYS, BRITCHEN, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS. STEAM BOILERS. Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. se21-3m

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT CAR COMPANY, MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA. PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET. This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general. IRON AND METAL TURNING, Done to order on short notice. W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh. R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh. J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh. WM. STARK, Manager, McKeesport. DIRECTORS. W. H. BROWN, WM. STEVENSON, R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN, J. N. SHALLENBERGER. fe24eod

TO STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND OTHERS. Judson's Patent Governors and Patent Valves Combined. Are admitted to be much the best Governor of Steam Engines in use. The principal engine builders in the country are now placing them upon their engines. We have taken the agency for the sale of them in this country, and will keep a stock on hand, and sell to the trade at Judson's List Prices, which is less than the same can be made by engine builders, as they are of the most perfect workmanship and construction. We will warrant every Governor to give satisfaction, or refund the money.

Davis & Phillips, No. 110 Water and 104 First sts. oc28-1m

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA. PARK, BROTHER & CO., Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country. Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh. Pa. no7

MORTON STREET MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Engine Builders Machinists & Founders, Morton street, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. N. B. HATCH, President. WM. B. STERRIT, Superintendent of Foundry. THOS. McCOY, Master Machinist. D. P. HATCH, General Superintendent. no10-3m

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS, 417 ARCH street, Philadelphia, Manufacturers of Boring Tools, Steam Engines and Boilers. Dealers in Portable Saw Mills, Engine and Hand Lathes, Planers, Bolt Cutters, Power Punches, Drills, Slide Rests, Scroll and Independent Jaw Chucks. Depot for Banks, Dinmore & Co.'s Platform, Beam, Railroad Track, Coal and Hay Scales. oc31-3m

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS. ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH, Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh, HERRON & CO., ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

C. CADMAN......T. R. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS, CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au19-1y

TO PUBLISHERS—FOR SALE— A Taylor double cylinder printing machine Size of bed, 21 by 46. Apply at THIS OFFICE. se27-tf

MANUFACTURERS.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS. LLOYD & BLACK, MANUFACTURERS OF Best Common, Refined, Charcoal AND JUNIATA BLOOM. MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON. HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON. BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON. MOWER and REAPER BARS. CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON. SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs to the yard. WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME. FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk COAL SCREEN IRON. NAILS and SPIKES. Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets, Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. se11-3m

EULER & SAUNTER, NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND Spring Wagons. All sizes of Wheelbarrows constantly on hand made to order. REPAIRING done at short notice. EULER & SAUNTER, de17-s No. 7 St. Clair street

CARLIN & GIBSON, FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City, MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS. We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler Counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. my31-6m

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS. MODES, RYRIE & CO., Manufacturers of BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c. Warehouse, No. 144 Water street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, PITTSBURGH, PA. We warrant our wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to Private Moulds. au4-1y

BERLIN FOUNDRY, PRICE & SIMS, (Successors to W. G. Price,) Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St., PITTSBURGH, PA., Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements. Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy made to order. ja25-1

HARTLEY, PHELPS & CO., No. 58 Smithfield Street, MANUFACTURERS OF Patent Stretched, Cemented and Rivetted Leather Belting and Hose. Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose, Wool Packing Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather. Hose Couplings and Nozzles, Copper and Iron Rivets Belt Hooks, &c. Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys. ap14-1f

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF IRON AND NAILS, WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD. fe12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS, PARK, PAINTER & CO., Warehouse, Nos. 149 First and 120 Second Streets PITTSBURGH PA. 4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

WM. HOLMES......JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA, Office No. 15 Market Street, ja9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. S. FOWLER & CO., Iron Founders and Mill Finishers, AND MANUFACTURERS OF Solid Hub Car Wheels. se17 No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRANDS AND STAMPS Cut to Order, in Every Style, BY JAMES BOWEN, my13 136 WOOD STREET

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, WATER, BELOW PENN ST. Having added largely to our capacity by the addition of new and improved machinery, we are prepared to fill orders in our line on the most favorable terms, such as STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILL, TANK, And Sheet Iron Work, Of every description. WATSON & MUNROE. se12-3m

C. H. SPANG......D. B. HERRON......J. W. CHALFANT

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., ETNA IRON WORKS, Warehouse, Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET, je5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. M. ROLFE......JOSEPH DILWORTH. J. H. SWETT......GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKS. Office, cor. Water st. and Cherry alley. au15-1y

DUQUESNE WAGON AND FARM IMPLEMENT WORKS. Marion avenue, near Railroad Station, Allegheny City All kinds of wagons, carts, timber wheels, drays, coal cars, wheelbarrows, store and baggage trucks, skids, straw and fodder cutters and masticators, four different patterns of horserakes. Also, steel rake and fork teeth suitable for all the different patent horse rakes in the United States. All made of best materials and warranted. Orders solicited from wholesale dealers. nov5-1y C. COLEMAN.

9TH WARD MACHINE WORKS. De Knight, Carroll & Co., Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Shafting, Pulleys, and all Kinds of Mill Work. Roll turning, &c. Always on hand a supply of ready made threshing and horse powers. Also, the improved Union horse power for oil boring. All orders promptly executed. No. 886 Penn st., Pittsburgh. se31-3m

A. W. FOSTER......F. COLEMAN......A. W. FOSTER, JR

COLEMAN & CO., Manufacturers of WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c. ALSO, OIL WELL TUBING. Office, No. 38 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All work warranted smooth inside. se12-1y

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (Successors to T. J. Craig.) Manufacturers and dealers in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware. Also, Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers. Just received, a large assortment of house furnishing hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of Stoves. ap6

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS, Corner Third and Liberty streets. oc3-3m

EXCELSIOR BOLT AND NUT WORKS. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Thimble Skeins. Office and wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja6-1y

UTILITY WORKS.—McLEAN & STROUS, sole manufacturers of Utility Locks, Utility Shutter and Butt Hinges, and McLEAN'S PATENT WINDOW SASH SUPPORTERS. Also, manufacture superior Counter Scales, Grindstone Hangings, Bed Casters, Strap Hinges, and a general assortment of Builders' and Cabinet Hardware. Sash Weights and Sad Irons, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. Office and warehouse, au10-1y No. 153 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

E. B. MATTHEWS, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Findings, &c. Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes. Office and Salesroom, No. 120 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [oc3-6m

J. E. CONNOR, Manufacturer of the latest improved Screw, Lever and Drop Presses; Cutting and Stamping Dies; and general agent for the far famed Olmsted's late improved combined Double Circular Seamer and Setting Down Machine; combined Circular, Square and Bevel Cutters, and Tinners' Tools of all kinds made to order. Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Adams street, ap15 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

JOHN MAFFETT, 127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT, fe17 P. O. Box 112.

M. WHITMORE......C. H. WOLFF......G. J. DUFF......T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO. (Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS. JONES & LAUGHLINS, PITTSBURGH, MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON, BRIDGE IRON, ANGLE AND T IRON, GUARD IRON, COAL SCREEN IRON, T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard, TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk, BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS, CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SHIP and BOAT SPIKES, RAILROAD SPIKES, RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS, RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES, COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES, PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS, MOWER AND REAPER BARS. Warehouse and Office, 120 WATER, AND 158 FRONT. Branch House, NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST., jy8 Chicago, Ills.

JAMES BOWN, MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, FOR Sinking Oil, Salt and Other Wells, No. 136 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON. WELL BORERS Furnished at LOWEST CASH PRICES With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz: ANVILS, BELLOWS, VISES, SLEDGES, HAMMERS, SHOVELS, PICKS, AXES, HATCHETS, SAWS, SQUARES, CHISELS, WRENCHES, PLANES, LEVELS, NAILS, &c. Rope, Leather and Gum Belting. All of which I have constantly in store. no3-3m

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS. ANDERSON, COOK & CO., (Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.) MANUFACTURERS OF BEST REFINED CAST STEEL, SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES. Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and SHEET CAST STEEL. Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines. Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c. Office: Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27-1y

A. BRADLEY Presid nt. W. VANKIRK, Secretary.

ETNA STOVE COMPANY, (Successors to A. Bradley,) MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING, STOVES, Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN, (Coal Stoves,) the POMONA, AND IRONSIDES, (Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c. Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood street, Pittsburgh. oc14-1y

JOSEPH PENNOCK......ROBERT C. TOTTEN

FULTON FOUNDRY, NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA. Warehouse, 141 Wood street. PENNOCK & TOTTEN, (Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Hart Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally. Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned, and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling-mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. ja21-1y

W. HENRY BURT, Formerly at Penn Cotton Mills. B. F. JENNINGS.

JENNINGS & CO., MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS, No. 220 Rebecca Street, Allegheny, Pa. TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY OF JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON. Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Postoffice will receive prompt attention. Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells. oc2-tf

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA., JACOB S. PRICE, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE BRICK, TILE AND FURNACE LINING, Ground Clay always on hand. H. H. COLLINS, oc17-1y Agent, No. 25 Wood street Pittsburgh.

ANDREWS & ARMSTRONG, Engine Builders & Practical Machinists. Manufacturers of Marine and Stationary Steam Engines. Also, ENGINES of all descriptions for oil purposes PULLEYS, HANGERS, SHAFTING and CASTINGS of all descriptions made to order. CORNER SANDUSKY AND WATER STS., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. Particular attention paid to REPAIRING. aus-6m

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES. Having purchased the right to manufacture Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels, We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly Superior Rolled Axles. no15-1y JONES & LAUGHLINS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL, Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel. Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS ESTABLISHED IN 1848. SINGER, NIMICK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Best Refined Tool Cast Steel Spring, Plow, Blister and Saw Steel, Railroad Car Springs and Spring Steel, Axle Springs, Steel Tire, &c. best Cast Steel suitable for Oil Tools. Warehouse, 83 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap6

W. SMITH......DAVID E. PARK......JAMES PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO., NINTH WARD FOUNDRY, PITTSBURGH, PA. Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of coal oil retorts, and stills, gas and water pipes, sad irons, dog irons, wagon boxes, steel moulds, pullies, hangers and couplings; also, jobbing and machine castings of every description made to order. Having a complete machine shop attached to the foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se15

LYON, SHORB & CO., SLIGO IRON WORKS, WAREHOUSE, NO. 131 WATER ST., se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ADAMS, McKEE & CO., Pittsburgh Novelty Works, CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREET. Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter SCALES, Janns Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron, &c. ap10

JOHN M. CORNWELL, MANUFACTURER OF SADDLERY & CARRIAGE HARDWARE, Silver and Brass Plating, Door Plates, Bell Pulls, Bell Hanging, &c., &c., No. 7 St. Clair st., near the bridge. sep7-1y

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Y. M. M. L. A. LECTURES.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax's Description of His Trip Across the Continent.

Lafayette Hall was crowded last night to its utmost capacity with a most intelligent audience, assembled to hear Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, describe his late journey to the Pacific by the overland route. On the stage with the lecturer were Hon. Thos. Williams, M. C., Hon. Henry W. Williams, Judge District Court, Hon. Jno. M. Kirkpatrick, and other distinguished citizens.

Hon. Thos. Williams introduced the distinguished lecturer by stating that he was the Speaker of the last House of Representatives, and the prospective Speaker of the next, which latter fact was a better endorsement of the man than he could give. Of one thing he would assure the audience, Mr. Colfax would treat his subject ably, and he bespoke for him an attentive audience.

Mr. Colfax, who was cordially received by the audience, spoke in substance as follows: He said the lecture he should deliver is but a history of a long journey, of which those present had probably heard. It would treat more of geography than of didatics. The Republic of the United States spans the North American continent from the bay of Fundy to the Pacific. Its territory and its national influence could best be compared with that of the empire of Russia. Both Russia and America were the great emancipators of the age. When our country was struggling with rebellion, and other nations looked coldly on, the sympathy of Russia was openly expressed for us, and, though we can never indorse her mode of government, yet, when the first dispatch passes over the Russo-American telegraph, we should not forget her sympathy for us. He said he had always had a strong desire to visit foreign lands, but he felt it would be better to travel in his own land first. When the four years' struggle had ended in peace, he felt the opportunity for this visit had arrived. A route of 3,000 miles over the mountainous and unsettled country was not like a trip to Portland or New York, but he had social and gentlemanly companions. They enjoyed for months but half rations of sleep; but he and they returned with reinvigorated health.

Nearly the entire distance of the journey lay in the level valley of the Platte. These plains are often called the desert plains, but he said he expected soon to see these fields cultivated as in more favored soils. The light atmosphere, the beautiful sunrise, the long lines of pilgrims, made the trip delightful. From the north Long's peak looked upon them; south, Pike's peak, and in front the Colorado chain presented a grand panorama to the sight. The mountains of Colorado were full of wealth. From Denver he crossed the Laramie plains in the midst of hostile Indians. Soldiers had been killed but a short time after he had talked with them. They passed on till they were on the dividing ridge of the Colorado mountains, eight thousand feet above the sea level. In the edge of the great basin he had an opportunity of a snowball frolic in June. Reaching the basin, the most romantic point is a canon, terminating in Weaver valley, only fifty miles from Salt Lake City. As they approached this city, their first view of it was beautiful indeed. The streets are one hundred and twenty-eight feet wide, and streams ripple down every thoroughfare. Between Salt Lake and Sierra Nevada were several ranges of steep hills. About four hundred miles from Salt Lake, at Austin, the rocks glitter with silver. Two hundred miles further on is the City of Virginia. Here is a mine where $5,000,000 in silver have been excavated. The shafts and chambers of the mines run in every direction under the city. The hills are bare of trees, and in all, that city there was not a single garden. In alluding to the contiguity of Virginia City with the populous Gold Hill, he remarked there was but an arbitrary line between the towns, as exists between Brooklyn and Williamsburg, Troy and Lansingburg, and Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The next range of mountains is the Sierra range. The west side is very steep. The roads are crowded with teams. These teams, in descending, went seven miles in twenty-four minutes. Among these mountain summits, 6,000 feet above the sea, is Lake Toho, twenty miles long and ten miles wide, with a steamer on which he sailed fifteen miles, a steamboat nearer the sky than any other in the world. Nine miles beyond Placerville, they reached the railroad which should take them to San Francisco. San Francisco fifteen years ago was but a small village; now it rivals Chicago in population and civilization. In California the fruits of the tropic and temperate zones flourish together, and it is a most delightful country. One mill in California consumes 1,000,000 pounds of wool, yet there is a great lack of manufactures. The speaker was a warm friend of American industry, and believed in the protection of our manufacturing interests. The woolen suit in which he was clad was made in California from wool grown, clipped and woven in that State, and he felt prouder of it than if it were made of the best of broadcloth. Glass works, machine shops, and other manufacturing establishments were beginning to be found in the State, and the time is not far distant when she shall do all her own manufacturing. The State needs but increased capital and manufactures to make her more than equal with the most populous State of the Union. Traveling North, you come to the Willamette Valley, the garden of the extreme Northwest. From Salem, down the river, you reach Portland, a place of six thousand inhabitants. From Portland he passed up the Columbia. He said the scenery of this river far exceeded in sublimity the famous scenery of the Hudson. Frowning mountains stand on every side to show how, before the historic age, the great contest of the elements had been fought. On the upper Columbia are several rapids and cascades, around which are built railroads. Ascending the river, a railroad fifteen miles long takes you to the Dalles. Above the Dalles steamers take the traveler to Lewiston. From Portland, over the worst road he ever saw, he rode to the city of Olympia. Between Olympia and Victoria, steamers run regularly. He saw three vessels loading for China, and for South America. The forests are almost limitless. Here Mount Ranier lifts its summit 15,000 feet above the sea; it was the sublimest mountain he had ever seen. Crossing the straits of Tuca, fifteen miles wide, he reached the dominions of Queen Victoria. Here he remained thirty hours, and visited the beautiful gardens of Sir James Douglas. Here roses flourished in winter.

Nearly 300 miles from San Francisco is the Yosemite valley, the greatest wonder of the continent. The great sierras are all around, and one looks down a precipice a mile in perpendicular height, which flanks a valley eight miles long and half a mile wide. Through this valley flows the Merced river. It seems as if, in the creation, this wonderful valley was plowed from the mountains. The Bridal Veil is a sheet of water 900 feet high and 70 feet wide. Here the Yosemite falls leap 2,600 feet at a single bound. Here the Merced river leaps 700 feet, then again at the Vernal fall, 350 feet, where can be seen at its foot a circular rainbow. Ninety miles from the valley were trees 6,000 feet above the sea, into one of which fifteen horsemen rode, and there was room for three more. The trees are estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 years old. Proud dynasties had risen and fallen and almost perished from the memory of men, while these trees had flourished. The speaker then briefly narrated his return to New York by the Panama route.

He then closed his lecture by adverting at some length to the subject of Mormonism and the Pacific Railroad. He said in the very heart of country was a great people ruled by the absolute will of one man. Brigham Young was no ordinary man; slow in speech and thought, he said he had never had his faith so much tried as when it was revealed from heaven to him that it was proper to have a plurality of wives. Mr. Colfax replied that it was high time he had a revelation prohibiting it, to which Young responded that he hoped such a revelation might be made. He said it was rumored in the streets immediately that Mr. Colfax had come clothed with authority to order a new revelation. Their religion teaches that a woman had no status in heaven except through her husband. He said all Mormon ladies were constantly contrasting their own unhappiness with the happiness of those who enjoyed the unity of a husband's love. It was easier to ask what is the remedy for this than to find the remedy. He would permit the Mormons to enjoy their religion, but it is time that they were made to obey the laws. The duty of the nation was either to repeal the anti-polygamic law or demand compliance with it. There were United States officials there who had two and three wives each, and it should not be his fault if they were continued in office. The miners are to a man anti-Mormons, and he believed the whistle of the locomotive would sound its requiem, and the pick and spade of the miner dig its grave.

Of the Pacific Railroad, he said his long journey over the plains had convinced him of its great need. It is a political necessity, a military necessity, a commercial necessity, and it is a necessity in our national development. It is necessary to develope our unsurpassed metallic resources. He believed when one line had been completed, other lines would be built. The completion of the Pacific railroad was the universal theme of conversation in California. When it was finished, they could go back to their homes; they always called their old residences in the Eastern States "home." It was this love of home that poured such magnificent contributions into the funds of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions during our late war. It is for such a people he would urge the completion of this road. He saw in the not far-off future the desert blossoming as the rose, and all the portions of our country firmly bound together, and we should soon become, in the words of our late President, "the granary and treasury of the world."

ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.—The farmers in this vicinity are taking advantage of the present excellent condition of the roads to bring their hay to market. Yesterday Mr. Edgar, the Weighmaster of the Allegheny Diamond Scales, weighed one hundred and twenty-four loads of hay during market hours. On the previous night over one hundred wagons loaded with hay were concentrated in the southwest square, which were left unguarded, and at the mercy of any evil-disposed person who might feel inclined to apply the incendiary torch. The city authorities should remove the hay market to a less populous district, or place a strong guard around the square at night. Speedy action in this matter is imperatively necessary, or the result may prove disastrous to the farmers and the owners of the adjoining property.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—At an election held at the office of the Western Insurance Company, yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Reuben Miller, Jr., James M'Auley, Nathaniel Holmes, Alexander Nimick, Charles W. Ricketson, Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, Rees J. Thomas, John R. M'Cune, Campbell B. Herron, Charles J. Clarke, James P. Hanna.

J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING. STAMPS. Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, &c. SEAL PRESSES.

BARLEY.—A choice article of Canadian Barley, for sale by D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty street. oc11

PEARL ASH.—50 casks for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First street. no8

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Fire and Marine Insurance. Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh. P. A. MADERIA, Agent. ja10-1y

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, Jr., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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C. W. RICKETSON,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Sec. de24-ly

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Altoona Accom.	5:50 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	7:30 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Mail Accom.	11:50 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Phila. Express	4:25 p m	Phila. Express	2:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Johnstown Acc'n	10:05 a m
Johnstown Acc'n	4:35 p m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	2d " "	8:50 a m
2d " "	9:40 a m	3d " "	2:05 p m
3d " "	3:35 p m	4th " "	6:00 p m
4th " "	6:00 p m	Penn Accomm'n	7:50 a m
Penn Accommdn.	10:30 p m	Altoona Accom. and Emigrant	10:30 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	7:25 a m
Mail	7:00 "	Mail	3:00 p m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	8:35 "
Steub. Accomm	4:30 "	Steub. Accomm	10:00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	1:20 a m	Express	2:20 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	6:30 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:50 p m
E. Castle & Erie	6:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:00 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:10 p m	2d "	5:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:00 a. m.

Parkersburg Daily Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Tuesday	11 A. M.	Gleaner.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Friday	11 A. M.	Gleaner.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning........8 A. M. Evening........6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily........3 P. M........James Rees.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Alliance, Ohio	J. D. MILLER.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	WILLIAM SMYERS.
Altoona, Pa.	GEO. W. PATTON.
Alliance, Ohio	D. G. HESTER.
Altoona, Pa.	H. FETTINGER.
Allegheny City	J. T. SAMPLE.
Brownsville, Pa.	W. H. HOWELLS.
Baldwin, Pa.	W. C. ADAMS.
Blairsville, Pa.	W. R. BOYERS.
Beaver, Pa.	E. S. BEACON.
Brookville, Pa.	J. A. SCOTT.
Bellair, Ohio	ISAAC T. OXTOBY.
Birmingham, Pa.	C. FELD.
Burgettstown, Pa.	E. P. WILSON.
Braddock's Field, Pa.	S. G. GOULD.
Bakerstown, Pa.	T. STEWART.
Butler, Pa.	H. C. HEINEMAN.
Cookstown, Pa.	H. H. CONNELLY.
Connellsville, Pa.	JAMES REED.
Canonsburg, Pa.	J. H. COLEMAN.
Clarion, Pa.	MILES BEATY.
Columbiana, Ohio	T. C. ALLEN.
Canton, Ohio	A. PRICE & BRO.
Conneautville, Pa.	G. T. BOSTWICK.
Culmersville, Pa.	H. C. JORDAN.
Candor, Pa.	H. J. COOK.
Cecil, Pa.	J. MATHEWS.
Elizabeth, Pa.	T. B. SHAFFER.
East Lewistown, Ohio	D. THOMAN.
Ewing's Mills, Pa.	JAMES EWING.
Espyville, Pa.	M. W. SMART.
E. & P. R. R.	J. M. SNYDER.
East Liberty, Pa.	SAML. ROSS.
Freeport, Pa.	J. H. SHOOP.
Franklin, Pa.	SMITH & DAVIS.
Greenville, Pa.	W. P. HANNA.
Greensburg, Pa.	JNO. ARTERS.
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	C. G. LOWRY.
Homewood, Pa.	H. HOGUE.
Haveland, Pa.	H. McCUNE.
Johnstown, Pa.	THOMAS TEST.
Jamestown, Pa.	J. H. CARR & CO.
Leido, Ohio	P. PECAY.
Kittanning, Pa.	W. R. DICKEY.
Library, Pa.	A. C. WILSON.
Latrobe, Pa.	T. LONERGAN.
Linesville, Pa.	J. N. BRECKMAN.
Lawsonham, Pa.	R. W. ORR.
Leechburg, Pa.	P. KERR.
Laytonia, Pa.	J. A. LOWREY.
Monongahela City, Pa.	AMOS CRALL.
McKeesport, Pa.	J. T. CARNAHAN.
Mercer, Pa.	P. J. PIERCE.
Massillon, Ohio	P. PEACE.
Meadville, Pa.	E. P. McELROY.
Monongahela House	W. W. WARD.
Marietta, Ohio	E. WINCHESTER.
Mount Union, Ohio	C. JOHNSON.
Morgantown, West Virginia	T. A. DERING.
Madison, Pa.	J. L. DAVIDSON.
New Brighton, Pa.	M. A. TOWNSEND.
New Galilee, Pa.	J. R. JOHNSON.
New Castle, Pa.	R. M. ALLEN.
North Star, Pa.	A. JOURDAN.
North Hope, Pa.	JAMES CHRISTIE.
New Scottsville, Pa.	A. JOHNSON.
New Waterford, Ohio	J. BRIAN.
Noblestown, Pa.	J. P. HUGHER.
Oil City, Pa.	D. A. MATSON & CO.
Poland, Ohio	RUFUS PARKER.
Penna. R. R.	M. RILEY.
Pennsylvania R. R.	JNO. HUGO.
Pulaski, Pa.	J. L. WELCH.
Pa. & C. R. R.	J. W. BLACKBURN.
Punxsutawney, Pa.	J. R. REESE.
Perrysville, Pa.	J. ENGLISH.
Princeton, Pa.	C. R. JOHNSON.
Rochester, Pa.	J. LINNENBRINK.
P. & C. R. R.	J. M. NEWCOMER.
Restraver, Pa.	M. W. EKLEY.
Rural Ridge, Pa.	WILLIAM PORTER.
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Sharon, Pa.	C. M. RICE.
Salem, Ohio	ISAAC TRESCOTT.
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Steubenville, Ohio	S. GLENDENNING & SON.
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Spring Dale, Pa.	J. HUSSENER.
Talley Cavey, Pa.	R. McDONALD.
Uniontown, Pa.	J. H. SPRINGER.
Upper Middletown, Pa.	JAMES NICKLE.
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Wellsville, Ohio	GEORGE A. IMBRIE & CO.
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Ironing Tables, Ladders, Steps, Washing Benches, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Clothes Hampers, Meat Safes, Cheese Covers, Spades, Spoons, Prints, Bread Boxes, Cake Boxes, Cracker Boxes, Cheese Boxes, Lunch Boxes, Nested Boxes, Fat and Corn Churns, Butter Bowls, Book Shelves, Walnut Brackets, Breast Boards, Vest Boards, Shirt Boards, Sleeve Boards, Skirt Boards, Stocking Frames, Towel Racks, Clothes Horses.

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Tea Trays, Waiters, Tea Castors, Dinner Castors, Tea Sets, Water Pitchers, Coffee Urns, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Desert Spoons, Cups, Candlesticks, Pocket Flasks, Ladles.

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Clothes Baskets, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Fancy Baskets, Flower Baskets, Traveling Baskets, Traveling Flasks, Spoons.

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Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Squirrel Cages, Mouse Cages, Fenders, Brass Wire Seives, Silver Wire Sieves, Hair Seives, Common Seives, Ash Lifters, Screens, Skewers, Toasting Forks, Egg Whip, Rat Traps, Mice Traps, Corn Poppers, Wash Stands.

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Bath Brushes, Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Crumb Brushes, Horse Brushes, Carriage Brushes, Hearth Brushes, Blacking Brushes, Stove Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Feather Dusters, Split Brooms, Cane Brooms, Corn Brooms, Whisk Brooms, Mops.

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Jewel Caskets, Glove Boxes, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Crimping Scissors, Toilet Ware, Ladies' Fine Dressing Cases, Gent's Fine Dressing Cases, Glove Stretchers, Sponges, Shaving Apparatus, Combs.

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Stable Lanterns, Dark Lanterns, Police Lanterns, Pocket Lanterns, Miners' Lamps, House Lamps, Wax Tapers.

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Cook Scales, Counter Scales, Balances, Boot Jacks, Foot Scrapers, Joint Hooks, Clothes Line Hooks, Clothes Hooks, Wardropes, Nails and Spikes, Dumb Bells, Quartz, Cork Screws, Gimlets.

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Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Wine Coolers, Filters, Ice Pitchers, Ale and Beer Coolers, Brass and Wood fawcetts, Whistling Bungs, Ice Cream Freezers.

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Gridirons, Coffee Pot Stands, Sad Iron Stands, Wash Kettles, Wash Boilers, Pudding Pans, Dish Pans, Pie Pans, Pound Cake Pans, Jelly Cake Pans, Butter Kettles, Coffee Pots, Strainers, Tea Kettles, Soup Tureens, Nutmeg Graters, Horseradish Graters, Water Buckets, Milk Buckets, Fruit Cans, Flour Pails, Sauce Pans, Skimmers, Pot Covers, Dippers, Tin Cups, Coffee Roasters, Coffee Mills, Farina Boilers, Rice Moulds, Jelly Moulds, Tea Canisters, Coffee Canisters, Dinner Bells, Tea Bells, Call Bells, Meat Saws, Plate Warmers, Tumbler Drainers, Bath Brick.

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J. W. KENNEDY, Editor and Publisher.

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OFFICE OF ELDORADO OIL COMPANY, N. E. Corner Fifth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1865.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders, of ELDORADO OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1865 at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing five directors to serve for the ensuing year: also for such other business as may be brought before them.

Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d and re-opened on the 29th of November.

no-7-9-11-16-17-18 B. A. MITCHELL, Secretary.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV. 14, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	104 50	......
United States 5-20s, old	100 00	......
United States 7-30s, 3d series	98 00	......
United States 10-40's	90 00	......
United States Certificates	96 00	......
Gold	1 44	......
Allegheny County Comp. 5 s	72 00	......
Pittsburgh City Comp. 5's	68 75	......
Allegheny City Municipal 6's	......	98 00
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79 00	81 00
Fourth National Bank	......	130 00
Iron City National Bank	75 00	......
Columbia Oil Co	28 00	29 00
Merchants' Oil Co	......	25
Ohio Valley	......	26
Ralston Oil Co	1 50	......
Oil City and Pittsburgh	......	1 89
Fort Pitt Coal Co	......	60 00
Warren and Venango	......	350 00
Culbertson Run	......	50
Phoenix	......	1 20
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	......	50

TUESDAY, November 14—P. M.

The most prominent topic in financial circles is the decline in Governments. It is alleged that the cause of this depression lies chiefly in the realizations on the part of bankers, brokers, and other business men short of current funds, and anxious to shield themselves from loss through sacrifices of less staple investments. Another probable cause for the decline may be found in the fact that the activity and profits of mercantile business present such attractions as to induce holders to surrender these valuable securities for the purpose of embarking in commercial enterprise. The opening of trade with the South, and the expansion of business enterprises there and elsewhere, necessarily calls into operation much capital that has been resting at interest, and in the desire to realize, small sacrifices are thus readily made by those whose needs are impatient of delay. To these causes, and not to any apprehension of difficulties with France, or any other Power, we attribute the influx of securities, which are pressing for sale upon the market.

It is noticeable, at New York especially, that the most urgent sellers of the latter have been some of the recent subscribers to the funding loan, many of whom made their subscription a speculation, expecting to sell the bonds into which they converted their compound interest notes at a profit immediately upon receiving them, instead of which they found it difficult to get back the equivalent of their investment. Buyers will, however, be likely to come into market at present quotations, but an easy money market will be necessary to material improvement. On the contrary the announcement that Mr. Secretary McCulloch has given the active duties of the Treasury Department to a subordinate officer, while he makes preparations for Congress, has awakened an impression that he may be perfecting some plan to carry his policy of appreciating the currency and resuming specie payments into operation to lay before that body. As capitalists always discount their fears, the present stringency in money matters and fall in Government securities may have no better foundations than those here suggested.

—The influence of a close money market keeps our local stocks quiet. Very few sales take place, and what do occur are at very low prices. Columbia, since the dividend is going back to about its usual figure; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run declined; and was sold at 90c to-day; Ross is again languid; Ritchie sold at 45c in the forenoon, and was offered freely at that figure later in the day, but no buyers. In bank stocks there is no change to note.

—The Philadelphia stock market to-day was less active, and there is a good deal of reaction in those shares which took the lead last week. In oil stocks, Sugar Creek is the feature of the market. It has advanced inside of a week, six dollars a share. The advance to-day from yesterday's quotations was one dollar. Sales were made at ten dollars the par value.

—The New York Petroleum stock market shows, in some of the leading names on the list, has greatly improved over last week's quotations.

—The internal revenue returns continue to show a great increase from week to week, and contribute in no little degree to that ease in the national finances which is now universally a subject of congratulation. Last week the income from this source averaged over $1,440,000 a day, or equal to an aggregate of nearly seven millions a week. The total receipts of the national treasury from this source, thus far in the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1st, have amounted to the enormous sum of one hundred and thirty-eight million dollars, or equal to a weekly average of about seven million two hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars, which average carried through the whole of the current fiscal year, would yield an income of nearly three hundred and seventy-eight million dollars. During the week ending on Friday the customs revenue of the Government through the port of New York reached two million two hundred and sixty five thousand dollars, making a total of something over eighty million dollars in coin derived from this source since the first of January last, or about twenty-one million dollars in excess of the annual coin interest charge on the entire funded debt of the nation, as the account stood ten days ago.

—The revenue from oil in Venango county, according to the official returns, foot up the following sums for the months named:

CRUDE OIL.

April, 1865	$111,591,350
May, "	162,594,00
June, "	112,258,041
July, "	183,126,25
August "	200,000,000

REFINED OIL.

In bond.	Amount sold. gallons.	gallons.
January, 1865	278,177	80,893
February, "	204,053½	65,375
March, "	305,947	61,274
April, "	440,447½	140,350
May, "	543,975	47,278
June, "	373,713	50,131

Total tax on crude and refined oil produced during the above months........$1,748,095

The total tax will not be less than $3,000,000 for the year 1865—an increase of 500 per cent. on 1864.

—Sale of stocks, Tuesday evening, November 14, at Commercial Sales Room, 100 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Citizens' National Bank	$81 00
Allegheny National Bank	57 25

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday presented no changes worthy of notice. The receipts of produce were not large, but sufficient for all purposes. Dealers take hold sparingly; they have no disposition to speculate at the present range of figures, hence the sales were few and far between. The weather was pleasant for the season. Our rivers are steadily receding, with only sufficient water for medium and light draft boats to navigate. Freights were plenty, to most points, at fair prices; unfortunately boats were only able to carry limited amounts. A few feet of water would be of large benefit to most of our business houses. The arrivals since our last include the Camelia, from St. Louis, with a good trip. The Financier, from Louisville, was similarly situated. The Forest City, from Parkersburg, had about all the freight she could manage. She will return to that port at noon. The departures include the America, for St. Louis, loaded to her utmost capacity. The Allegheny Belle No. 4, for Parkersburg. The Emma Graham for Zanesville, with a fair trip. The Leonidas is fast filling out for St. Louis; she will have dispatch. The Marietta is receiving for Memphis and New Orleans. The Revenue is announced for Cincinnati this day, and the Rover for Nashville. The Silver Cloud No. 2 will most probably lay up for more water. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BACON—The market presented but few changes worthy of notice. The fact is, the season will soon be over—hence most holders are desirous of realizing. Sales 10,000 lbs shoulders at 17@18c; 5,000 lbs sides, ribbed, at 20½c. No hams in the market.

LARD OIL—Market firm, with a fair local demand. Sales 35 barrels No. 1 at $1 35. Nothing doing in No. 2. Winter strained held at $1 50.

LARD—Steady, with sales 10 bbls at 29c, and 14 kegs country at 28c.

FLOUR—The supply was fully up with the demand; hence prices rule about the same. Buyers have an idea that prices will decline, hence they confine their purchases to lots to meet their immediate wants. The principal inquiry was for the better descriptions. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family—Winter Wheat—Sales 150 bbls at $10 75@11 00; 45 do at $10 75; 100 do at $10 50; 100 do, a favorite brand, at $10 85; sales from Spring Wheat—100 bbls, in lots, at $9 50@9 60 per bbl.

HOMINY—The demand is improving. We note sales 15 bbls at $6 75.

BUTTER—The market was inactive, with a good stock on hand. Prices have a downward tendency. The sales were altogether for local purposes. Sales 10 packages and 400 bbls roll at 31@35c. A large parcel could not be disposed of at these figures.

EGGS—Were in good demand; we note further sales at 40@42c. Supply limited.

CIDER—Was steady, with a fair demand; sales of 6 bbls, a choice article, at $15 00.

HAY—The receipts have been larger than for some days; sales 28 loads at the scales at $18 00@20 00 ₩ ton.

STRAW—Sales of 4 loads at the scales at $15 00.

SORGHUM—The demand is steadily improving; sales of 10 bbls at 90c.

APPLES—Continue in large supply. The demand has fallen off; sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $4 00@5 50 ₩ bbl, as per quality. The sales did not exceed 300 barrels.

POTATOES—Were in moderate supply with a good demand and a liberal amount of transactions; sales of 2 car loads peachblows and flukes at $3 40 ₩ bbl; 250 bushels from store at $1 20; Jersey Sweet firm at $4 75@5 00 ₩ bbl.

WHITE FISH—Sales of 10 half barrels at $9 50@10 00.

LEAD—Market firm, with a fair demand; sales of 50 pigs Galena at 12c.

CHEESE—Market firm, with plenty of purchasers. Sales 35 boxes Goshen at 22c; sales 22 do Hamburg at 21@22c.

GRAIN—The market has presented but few changes worthy of particular notice. The sales were principally for local purposes. The receipts were to a fair extent. Among the sales were the following: Corn—Sales 200 bush ear, new, at 70c, from store; sales 250 do on wharf at 65c; sales 400 do old at 72c. Oats—Were in fair demand; sales 650 bush from store at 50c; 400 do at same figures; sales 250 do at depot at 48c. Wheat—We note sales 750 bush choice red at $2 05; white was unchanged. Rye—Sales 150 bush at 90c. Barley steady; sales 2 car loads at the track at 90c for spring.

CRANBERRIES—Market quiet, with sales in a regular way at 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has not been active for some time. Sales of Apples were made at 13@14½c. Peaches, 28@30c. The stock of the latter is not large.

SEEDS—Were inactive, and prices were nominal. Flaxseed, $2 75; Clover, $8 00.

Hogs at Cincinnati.

November 13.—The receipts of hogs during the past week compare most favorably with those of last year—being for 1865, 17,683, and shipments, 17,646, (the hogs for packing and local consumption being drawn from those left over for the previous week,) against in 1864, receipts 75,613, shipments 25,322, leaving for local consumption, packing, and number left over in the pens, 55,291. The extraordinary discrepancy between the two years is, of course, a matter of much speculation; but the generally accepted opinion seems to be, that the farmers, being completely independent from their past few successful seasons, are refusing to sell to the drovers, except at prices which would subject the latter to a certain loss; and that, having plenty of corn, they will endeavor so to regulate their supplies as to enable them to mould the market to their wishes.

Whatever may be the cause of the falling off, our market has been well sustained, shippers being the principal purchasers, many of the packers who were at work a week ago having ceased operating, while but one packer (not previously engaged) has had the nerve to enter the arena. Should the prices of hogs continue as high as at the present and no further inducement offered to the packers than the prices now current for their product, it is probable that ere long many will find it convenient to take a valuation.

Both packers and shippers have been competitors in our market for the past week, and prices have been sustained, bacon hogs selling freely at 11@11½c, and heavier weights at 12c, and in some cases at 12¼@12½c. The weather is fine, clear and temperate, the thermometer from 35 deg. to 60 deg., and for the present we need not expect any receipts of dressed hogs. Packers are very ready sellers, as they fear to hold over at present cost.

Cleveland Iron and Nail Market.

November 14.—The demand continues active, and the stock is kept low. We quote:

FLAT BAR IRON.

1½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch ₩ lb	5¾
2 to 6 by 1½ to 1⅛ inch	6
1½ to 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	6
1, to 1¼ by 5-16	6

HORSE SHOE IRON.

⅜ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	7¼

SHEET IRON.

No. 7 to 17	7¾
No. 18 to 21	8
Nos. 25 and 26	8½
No. 27	9
No. 28	9

Over 28 inches wide, ½c extra.

NAILS.

10d up to 90d	$7 75
8d to 9d	8 00
6d to 7d	8 25
4d to 5d	8 50
3d	9 00
2d	10 00

Abatements—On iron (except sheet) ordered in lots of 20 tons, 12½c ₩ 100 lbs.

On nails, ordered in lots of 100 kegs or more, 12½c ₩ keg.

Terms—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

Chicago Lumber Market.

November 13.—There was a fair supply of lumber in cargoes offered to-day, but there were no additional sales reported. We, therefore, quote the market quiet, steady and nominally unchanged. Sales in the yards were fairly active, and prices ruled steady and unchanged. We quote: First clear ₩ m, $55@60; second clear ₩ m, $50@55; third clear ₩ m, $40@45; stock boards, $32; box or select boards, $35@38; common boards, $20; fencing, $19@20; cull boards, $15@16; first clear flooring, $40@50; second clear flooring, $37; common flooring, dressed, $35@40; siding clear dressed, $23; second clear dressed, $22; common dressed, $20@21; long joists, $20@30; short joists and scantling, $16; sawed lath, ₩ m, $6 50@7; shaved shingles ₩ m, $6@6 50; sawed shingles No. 1, $5; cedar shingles, $4 50; sawed shingles, No. 1, $5; lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs, $4, posts, ₩ 100, $15@30; pickets, $17.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

Business in the Oil way appeared more active. The demand for Crude is on the increase; prices, however, have undergone no change. The sales made were at prices that were current the previous day. The stock in the market is not large, whilst yesterday's receipts by the river reach 3,100 barrels. The steamers engaged in the oil trade have been compelled to withdraw on account of the scarcity of water. Oil dealers, both at Oil City and elsewhere, are anxiously waiting for a rise of water; trade would then open up in earnest. Reports say a large amount of oil is on hand at the wells awaiting shipment. The rates of Crude may be set down as follows: Bulk or packages returned, 25 cents—that being the uniform rate. Sales with packages included, delivered on the cars ready for shipment, 29@30c, but principally at the latter figure. The demand for export was not very extensive. Holders of Crude have generally made up their minds to hold out for present rates. Refined oil was in steady demand for exporting purposes. The supply in the market not being large tends to strengthen the views of holders. Refiners are disposed to exercise considerable caution in making sales for future delivery. Prices have undergone no change. Tar was in moderate demand, but prices have undergone no change. Lubricating Oils—We have no large sales to record. There is a good local demand. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

REFINED OILS—The market yesterday was not active; buyers, generally, were holding off to endeavor to make better terms. The supply in the market is light. The rates of bonded are nominal at 51½@52c. on the spot; Philadelphia delivery at 59@60c, according to the form of the brand; sales of 1,000 bbls bonded, Philadelphia, December, at 59c. Free Oil—Sales of 100 bbls at 71@71½c, on the spot, for light straw, and 50 bbls at 70c.

CRUDE OIL—A moderate amount of sales was the result of yesterday's business, viz: 560 bbls. 25c, packages exchanged; 250 bbls do, 24c—the lowest figures on the same conditions. 2,000 bbls in two lots, 25c, packages returned; 125 do 25c; 380 do 25c; 200 do 25c. This would be equal to 30c, packages included.

TAR—Market steady, sales 150 bbls at $5 25.

LUBRICATING OIL—Was in fair demand. Sales 30 bbls 'A' $1 20; 50 bbls 'B' 75c, and 20 bbls 'C' at 50c ₩ gallon.

BENZOLE—Market dull, prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

National R. & S. Co.	421	Fisher Bro.	1039
D. Bushnell	460	Jas. Gallagher	65
Mawhinney	326	W. P. Logan	301
J. Benny	65	J. Wilkins	300
McCreight & Cushman	240		
Total			3118

Oil Receipts per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 400 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Lucesco Oil Co., 231 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Sellers, Canfield & Co., 123 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
Aladdin Oil Co., 50 bbls refined, Philadelphia.
McCreight & Cushman, 52 bbls refined, Pittsburgh.

Oil City Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 14—P. M.

Oil market steady, with a fair demand. Sales at the mouth, at $8 50 per barrel.

Liverpool Petroleum Market.

LIVERPOOL, November 3.—Petroleum steady at 2s 11d for refined.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 14.—Flour dull. Wheat, No. 1, firm at $1 45@1 46. Corn firm at 53@54c for No. 1, and 50½@51c for No. 2. Oats quiet and firm at 29¾c for fresh. Highwines dull. Provisions dull and nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 14.—Flour dull. Wheat advanced 3c, at $1 48@1 49. Oats dull. Freights nominal. Receipts—2,800 bbls flour, 128,000 bus wheat. Shipments—7,400 bbls flour, 95,000 bus wheat.

Southern Cotton Market.

The Aberdeen (Miss.) *Sunny South*, of October 28th, says:

Good middling 26@26½c, in gold; middling 25c, in gold; low middling 23@24c, in gold; ordinary 21@22c, in gold.

The market is buoyant, and buyers are willing to invest largely at above figures; demand exceeding amount offered.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 6th inst., contains the following:

Our market continues quiet, and sales are irregular; so much so that reliable quotations cannot be given—say about 48c for middling.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, November 5th.]

Cotton market dull. A few sales were made at from 48 to 46c.

[From the Mobile Advertiser, November 5.]

There was very little or no demand for cotton to-day, the market being poorly supplied. Sales of 100 bales were made, with middling nominally 51c.]

The Cotton Crop in Mississippi.

The Panola, Mississippi, *Star* says:

There is considerable old cotton in the county yet—much more than we would have supposed, considering the quantity that has been taken to Memphis on wagons. But cotton transported to market in that way makes a larger show than when sent by railroads and steamboats. The weather has been fine for gathering the new crop, and our planters are doing their best to save it in good condition. The quantity will be larger than many persons supposed, but even at that it will be a very short crop. We see nothing in the prospect to lower the price of the staple. The corn crop is abundant, notwithstanding our planters are holding it at very high figures. In fact there is but little in market, on account of the uncertainty about labor next year. Our farmers say that if they can get laborers next year to make a large crop of cotton, they don't want to sell their corn.

Minnesota.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican*, in speaking of the growing magnitude of the wheat and produce market of that city says:

"The receipts of wheat alone in this market, for October [illegible] two hundred and five thousand seven hundred and ninety-three (205,793) bushels; and the shipments for the same period to six hundred and fifty six thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (656,887) bushels. There were received in addition 900 barrels of flour; 2,000 bushels of oats; 31,400 bushels of barley; 1,120 bushels of potatoes; 16,228 hides; 99,750 lbs butter, besides large quantities of wool, lumber, shingles, tallow, high wines, and other articles of commerce. The shipments of these miscellaneous articles for the month were also heavy."

Cincinnati Provision Market.

November 14.—The provision market was rather nerveless to-day. Mess pork sold at $31 00 for old. New was to be had at $32 00, though generally held at $33 00. There can, we learn, be had concessions on the figure named for old.

The figures on cut meats remain as they were, but as to most articles they have no actual support. Bulk meats are rated at 15c, bulk sides at 17c, as trading figures, but they are not freely offered. Bacon shoulders have nominal quotation at 17c, sides at 18c, and clear sides at 21@22c. Green meats are inactive at 12c, 15c, and 17½c for shoulders, sides and hams.

The sales were 50 tierces prime city lard at 27c; 200 kegs do at 28c; 25 tierces do at 26½c, and 100 bbls city mess pork at $31 00.

The Louisville Hog Market.

The hog market is dull. The decline in the product in the Eastern cities has unsettled the market, together with a settled conviction among the packers that hogs have been too high; they are generally disposed to wait the results of events. There are the necessary preparations made here to pack the hogs that legitimately belong to this market, and drovers and farmers can be assured that at the proper time the packers at this point will pay the full market price.

To butchers $10@11 ₩ 100 lbs. For future delivery, $10@10 50. Packing will commence about the 15 inst.—*Democrat.*

Cincinnati Hog Market.

November 14.—The Hog market was a trifle firmer, though it is by no means spirited and much of the weather for curing is being wasted. The receipts, however, are light, and the absence of employment seems to start an itching in the palms of some of the dealers. The current quotations late in the day become more firm at $11 00@11 50 gross, and $13 50@14 00 net for fair averages. Extra heavy commanded a trifle more. Holders are asking $14 00 net, to-day, to be delivered next week. The receipts during the past twenty-four hours have been 892 head.

New York Metal Market.

November 13.—Metals—Copper has been in more demand at rising prices. Iron is in good request and very firm. Lead is quiet but steady. Spelter and tin attract more attention at buoyant prices. We quote: Ingot Copper at 32@33c ₩ lb. American Pig Iron, $35@40; Scotch Pig, $49@52; English Bar Iron, $90@110 for common, and $97 50@115 for refined, ₩ ton. Pig lead at equal to $10@10 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Spelter at $9@10 ₩ lb. Straits Tin at 25½@26¾c in gold, and Banca Tin at 27@c, in gold.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

November 13.—Tobacco. The sales were 28 hhds and 15 boxes: 19 hhds at $5 20, 1 at $6 00, 1 at $7 75, 1 at $9 50, 1 at $12 00, 1 at $15 75, 1 at $16 25, 2 at $17 00@17 50, 2 at $18 00, 9 hhds Missouri; 1 at $9 50, 2 at $10 25, 1 at $12 50, 1 at $17 00, 1 at $22 25, 1 at $40 00. 15 boxes Seed Leaf and Trash, ranging from $1 60@34 75.

Government Sales of Mules at Springfield, Ill.

November 11.—The sale of Government mules was continued at the corral near this city yesterday. One hundred and fifty mules were sold at an average price of $113 92, an increased average of $5 17 over the previous day's sale. The attendance was about the same as on Wednesday, although there were many new bidders, several of whom came from Wisconsin, Missouri and Mississippi. The highest price received for any one animal was $201.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER AMELIA—Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co. 5 cks soda; J J Bender & Co, 5 bbls lard oil; Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co, 2 bbls lard oil, 2 bxs candles; Means & Coffin, 6 bbls lard oil; A Garrison & Co, 6 bbls apples; B L Fahnestock & Co, 4 bbls lard oil, 30 bbls lead bloom; J Flack, 1 bx mdse; E Edmundson & Co, 21 bbls cot bottoms, 12 bdls cot ends; S Ewart & Co, 8 bbls sorghum; Gloson, Early & Co, 60 bbls molasses; P Gutendorf, 39 bxs ext. coffee; A Gordon, 7 cks lead pipe; H H Collins, 31 bbls and 12 kegs fire clay; Isaiah Dickey & Co, 10 bbls tallow oil; J H Parker, 19 bbls lard oil; J Henderson & Bro, 3 bx tools and lot h. h. goods; Keil & Richards, 100 bgs oat meal; L H Voigt & Co, 17 bbls dried apples; Lemon & Wise, lot furniture; McCullough, Smith & Co, 10¼ casks liquor; McKay & Bro, 1 hhd shoulders; Holmes, Bell & Co, 51 bales cotton; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 51 bales cotton; T H Nevin & Co, 1 bbl varnish; Shriver & Lazear, 20 hf bbls tobacco; Thos Collin, 3 bbls fire clay; W Kendrick, 3 wild buffaloes.

Louisville.

PER FINANCIER—Dimond Gregg, 2 bxs mdse; Miller & Ricketson, 2 cases tob; Shoenberger & Co, 3 kegs nails; Weyman & Bro, 2 bxs tobacco; W & D Rinehart, 3 hhds tobacco; McLane & Auger, 100 bbls Kentucky crude oil; J R & A Carson, 5 bbls whisky; W B Beauman, 5 do; H & F Evert, 2 do; Trauerman & Applebaum, 6 do; J B Sneather, 1 table; Clark & Co, 11 hhds tobacco, 25 do whisky, 250 bxs starch, 13 hhds tobacco, 40 bbls flour; J Hill, 2 coils lines.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts., Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Knox & McKee, 350 bbls flour; McClelland, 10 bdls handles; E R Mathews, 50 do; J Graff & Co, 29 do; Dilworth & Co, 3 bdls broom; Lambert & Shipton, 50 bbls wines; Pitts Mfg Co, 5 bales rags; Stein Bro, 2 sks rids; Graham & Thomas, 67 g hides; McElroy & Co, 5 bales broom corn; Cunningham & Co, 14 bxs glass; J Rhodes & Co, 227 sks oats; T C Jenkins, 150 sks oats, 1 car shipstuff; Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 20 do; Moorhead & Co, 165 slabs spelter; F Maloney, 1 car iron; Little, Baird & Patton, 4 doz tubs; S Ewart & Co, 10 do washboards; J S Dilworth & Co, 5 do clothes; C H P Adams, 1 car staves; L H Voigt & Co, 130 bbls apples, 1 car potatoes; B A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 5 bbls dryer; Jones & Laughlins, 38 kegs nuts; J Ogden & Co, 1 box d goods; Lippincott & Bakewell, 187 bdls shovel handles; E H Myers & Co, 36 bxs cheese; A G Cubbage, 12 do; W J Broden, 39 do; J H Lippincott, 25 do; Shriver & Lazear, 1 box, 10 butts tobacco; Lyda & Co, 5 cars staves; Chess, Smith & Co, 8 bxs glass; S Swart & Co, 16 cases salt.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Kier & Glover, 10 tons fire clay; Gay, Burke & Co, 50 oil bbls; D S Desborn, 13 rolls leather; I N Mason, 20 sks corn; C B Leech, 10 bbls cement; Gwynne & Stoneman, 12 bales hay; C P Markle & Co, 10 bdls paper, 1 sack do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Janney & Andrews, 6 sks flax seed, 3 bbls butter; Whitmore, Wolff & Duff, 4 thimble skeins; D McClarren, 5 bxs, 2 kegs butter, 5 sks rags, 5 bxs chickens; G Barker, 20 bush corn; J & W Fairley, 53 do oats; John Blurock, 42 do potatoes; G Myers, 30 do; Monongahela House, 6 pkgs marketing; J & J Crothers, 28 sks corn, 60 do oats; John Armstrong, 25 bush oats; S Barkley, 100 bush do; T C Jenkins, 200 do; Hall & Speer, 1 ton old metal; J S Patterson, 5 pkgs marketing; W McCutcheon, 2 bxs butter; Noble, Angle & Co, 189 flour bbls; Wm Bingham, 20 sks buckwheat flour; 5 cars marketing, various marks; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 car charcoal; Dilworth Porter & Co, 1 car fire brick; Wm Hoffman, 15 sheep, 8 hogs, 1 calf.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

R T Kennedy & Bro, 470 bush wheat; E Heazelton, 244 bbls potatoes; C C Balsley, 1 bbl onions; L H Voigt & Co, 1 bbl apples, 100 bbls apples, 7 kegs lard; Fleming & Steel, 150 bbls potatoes; Kiel & Richart, 245 bbls potatoes; S Harbaugh, 5 bbls apples; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 100 bbls potatoes; Fairman & Samson, 70 bbls apples; C G Hussey & Co, 113 plates copper; T C Jenkins, 145 bbls apples, 2 bbls cider; J Henkell, 120 bbls potatoes; T Rankin, 120 do; Nimick & Co, 9 ton metal; C B Leech, 200 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 100 do; Ewer Hamilton, 62 sacks flour; W Flacus & Son, 3 rolls leather; McDonald & Arbuckle, 1 box tobacco; C Keeney, 2 casks Swiss cheese; John Tash, 4 bbls eggs; C P Markle & Co, 8 sacks, 1 crate rags; B L Fahnestock, 10 bbls lard oil.

Coal Receipts per P. & Connellsville R. R.

Wm Moore & Co, 1125 bush coal; Lloyd & Black, 2 cars do; C H Armstrong, 3,250 bush do; Moorhead & Co, 1250 do; J Rutherford, 500 do; S A Carline, 250 do; Mellon Bros, 1825 do; A J Bigley & Co, 2000 do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1000 bush coke.

Per Monongahela S. W. Navigation Co.

Standard Oil Co, 152 oil barrels; Ewart & Hamilton, 8 sacks flax seed; Shriver & Lazear, 1 box butter; M W Rankin, 3 sacks flax seed; William McElroy, 186 sacks wool; Callahan & Graham, 50 whisky barrels; Wormser, Myers & Co, 145 oil barrels; H E Beaumont, 10 bbls whisky; John Flack, 212 boxes glass; Alex King & Co, 190 boxes glass; Guckenheimer & Bro, 2 bbls molasses; R C Schmertz, 119 boxes glass.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

J F Neidlander & Co, 20 bundles sheep skins; J & W Fairly, 50 bbls flour; Trauerman & Co, 1 keg rum; J Knox, 50 step ladders; Superior Iron Co, 5 cases scrap iron.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, November 11.

STOCKS.

Railway speculation was generally steady this morning, both at open board and the Stock Exchange. The demand for Stocks was very moderate, and the market dull. Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh were the firmest among Railway shares, being well supported by their respective cliques. Outside speculators have sensibly diminished. Brokers have the market almost entirely to themselves. The market was steady at the second board, with very little activity. At the last board it was firm throughout nearly the entire list, with no important fluctuations. The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 97⅞@97¾; Erie, 92¼@92⅜; Hudson, 108⅝@108¾; Reading, 111⅝@114¼; Michigan Southern, 75⅜@76; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93½@93⅝.

GOLD

Closed steady at 147@147⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

The depression in Government securities continues. The tendency is still towards lower prices. Country banks are free sellers. Investers are turning these securities into money, in order to make other investments. Many merchants, also, find themselves compelled to sell. Advices from Europe also tend to weaken the market

State Bonds dull, with very little movement.

MONEY.

Money is in moderate demand, but at 7 per cent. on call the supply is abundant.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

were quiet to-day, with some activity in Pithole Creek. Cherry Run, 21; Fee Simple, 36; Germania, 33; Manhattan, 26; Buchanan Farm, 60; Excelsior, 158; Heydrick, 60; First National, 91; Oceanic, 48; Webster, 145; Rynd Farm, 80; Pithole Creek, 13 10; Tack, 89; United States, 27 50; Webster, 150; Shade River, 380; Bennehoff Run, 16 50; Palmer, 265.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET

Is firm, but quiet, at 38¾@40c for crude, and 60@62½c for refined in bond. The sales are small.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations at the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown Sheetings—Standards, 33c; Medford's, 31c; Pepperell, E, 31½c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 37½c; James Mill, forty-five inch, 45c; do thirty-six inch, 35c; Bates, 41c. Prints—Cocheco, 25c; Garners, 25c; Amoskeag, 25c. Delaines—Hamilton, 31c. Balmoral Skirts—Bruner's $8. Spool Cotton—Coates, $1 00; Willemantic, 90c. Ticks—Methuen, A, 67½c; Everett, 65c. Stripes—Haymaker, 45c; Pittsfield, 25c. Denims—Haymaker, 52½c; York, 60c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 40c; Naumkeag, 37½c. Brown Drills—Standard, 35c; Winthrop, 33c. Canton Flannels—Fremont, 37½c; Suffolk, 37½c. Kentucky Jeans—Union, 70c. Hoop Skirts—Meyer's I. X. L., 1¼ inch, 25 to 40 hoops, 47 to 90 cents ₩ dozen hoops.

The following dispatches have been received to-day: CHICAGO, November 11.—Trade fair. Demand for flannels, satinetts, &c., increasing.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 11.—Market quiet. There is some demand for cotton by spinners, but at low prices.

BOSTON, November 14.—Market better, and a good lively trade doing.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—Market inactive and more unsettled, buyers holding back more than ever on cotton goods. Woolens are in moderate demand at fair prices.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—Trade moderate. Sheeting, 33c; prints, 25c. Weather mild.

LOUISVILLE, November 14—Trade dull and unsettled, owing to the downward tendency of cotton fabrics. Prices unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Dry goods market dull and unsettled. Prices of cottons favor buyers, Wool is quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Saint Nicholas, 9½; Maple Shade 5⅞; Curtin, 2⅜; Dalzell 1⅞; Caldwell, 1⅝; McClintock, 1⅞; Excelsior, 3⅜; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, ½; Cornplanter, ¼; Sugar Creek, 10; Eldorado, ⅜; Mingo, 2⅛; Junction, ⅞.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Money active and steady at 7 per cent. Exchange rather steady at 108⅞@109½. Gold firm, opening at 147, advancing to 147¼, and closing at 147⅛. Government Stocks [illegible] better. Stocks firm; New York, 97⅞; Erie, 92⅛; Hudson, 108⅝; Reading, 114⅛; Michigan Southern, 75⅞; Pittsburgh, 94⅛; North Western, 33⅞; do preferred, 63⅝; Rock Island, 105⅞; Quincy, 115⅛; Prairie Du Chien, 101¼; Fort Wayne, 103⅞.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Cotton dull, heavy and declining, at 50c for middling; 1,380 bales Mobile, for Government account, sold at 57c for middling fair, 48¼@49c for strict middling, 45½@45¾c for low middling, 45½@44c for good ordinary, and 38½c for ordinary. Flour dull, but prices without decided change, at $8 20@8 35 for extra State, $8 90@9 10 for common to good shipping brands extra R H O, and $9 15@12 10 for trade brands, the market closing quiet. Whisky lower. Western, $2 43@2 44. Wheat 1@2c better, closing rather quiet, at $1 75@1 88 for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, $1 89@1 90 for amber Milwaukee, $2 41@2 45 for new amber State and very choice do on the spot. Rye dull and drooping. Barley quiet at $1 12 for Canada East. Barley Malt steady, at $1 45 for new. Corn 1c better at 84@91c for unsound, and 92@93½c for sound mixed Western. Oats dull; 46@52½c for unsound, and 60@63c for sound mixed Western. Coffee is firm. Molasses firm. Sugar quiet; Cuba Muscavado, 14@14½c. Petroleum firm at 38¾@40c for Crude; 61@62½c for refined in bond. Pork firmer, with more doing at $33 72½@33 72½ for mess, closing at $33 25, cash, and $28 75@29 00 for prime mess. Beef steady, at $11@14 for plain mess, and $14@19 for mess. Beef hams in demand and firmer; western, to arrive, 14c. Bacon dull. Cut meats quiet, at 14½@16½c for shoulders, and 19@22c for hams. Lard dull, at 24½@27¼c. Butter in demand, at 30@32c for Ohio, and 40@55c for State. Cheese firm, at 14@19c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—Flour quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat in demand at $2 00 for old red and $1 60@1 75 for new. Corn steady at 55@58c for old ear and shelled. Oats in good demand at 40c in elevator. Rye steady at 92@95c for prime. Mess Pork dull at $31 00@32 00. Green Meats, Bulk Meats and Bacon quiet and prices unchanged. Hogs quiet, owing to change of temperature. We quote them at $11 00@11 50 gross, and 13½@14c net; receipts, 4,419 head. Groceries steady. Cotton declined to 45c for middling. Whisky in good demand at $2 31@2 33, for new and old. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. Thermometer 62°.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Petroleum firm and slightly higher; crude 36@37c; refined in bond, 60@61c; free 75@82c. Flour dull at $10@11 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra, and $9@10 for Northwestern. Wheat firm; sales of new red at $2 35 old, $2 45. Corn active at 90c. Whisky $2 47 and steady for Ohio, and $2 45 for Pennsylvania.

Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, November 14.—Flour—Superfine extra, $8@8 25; extra $7 25@7 40; family, $6 75@7 00; Welland Canal, $6 20@6 35; No. 1 Canada wheat, $6 25@6 30; western, $1 25@1 26. Oats 32@33c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, November 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat, No. 1 Milwaukee spring, at $1 66; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 63. Corn firm, at 70@72c for No. 1 and No. 2 mixed. Oats dull; Chicago, 38c. Barley, Canada, $1 12. Rye, 85c. Whisky, $2 35. Pork, $34 50.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 14.—Wheat; old drooping; new 6c lower; old amber Michigan at $2 00, new at $1 00, old No. 1 red at $2.00. Corn 1@2c better at 62@63c. Oats dull at 27½c. Lake freights declining and dull.

Toronto Market.

TORONTO, November 14.—Flour, double extra, $7 60@$7 75; extra, $7 00@7 25; superfine, $6 50@6 60; more inquiry. Wheat; Fall $1 50@1 53; Spring, $1 10@1 20; quiet. Barley 60@72c; dull. Peas, 60@62c; dull. Oats 35@37c; active. Rye, 6s, and nominal.

Green Meats at Chicago.

November 11.—Provisions were very quiet and dull. Sales were reported of 50 bbls of old mess at $32, and also the same amount at $32 50. 100 boxes of Cumberlands sold at 16½c, to be made, twenty days in salt. Lard sold to the extent of 25 tierces of steam at 27½c. Nominally, new mess was worth $34@34 50. Green hams 15½c, and sweet pickled hams 18½@21c.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES, No. 25 Smithfield street, corner of Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will receive prompt attention. jy28-ly

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Fayette	Speer	Brownsville.
Financier	Darragh	Cincinnati.
Camelia	Dean	St. Louis.
Forest City	Gordon	Parkersburg

Departed.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Fayette	Speer	Brownsville.
America	Golding	St. Louis.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA MARKS.—Last evening at twilight there were three feet eleven inches by the new marks and four feet eleven by the old ones and falling slowly.

THE ALLEGHENY MARKS indicated five feet two inches and falling. The weather was pleasant for the season.

THE steamer Marietta is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Saturday next.

CAPT. McCOSH's fine packet Rocket is announced for St. Louis on Thursday at 4 P. M.

THE Wheeling and Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Forest City, Capt. Gordon. She leaves at noon. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE first class packet Revenue, Capt. Russell, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is well found in every respect, and Capt. W. M. List presides in the office.

HO, FOR ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer Leonidas, Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Cairo and Saint Louis. She will commence receiving to-day, and will have dispatch.

THE well known passenger steamer Silver Cloud No. 2, Capt. J. B. Conway, leaves this day for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented. The first clerk is Capt. C. Mathews, an officer who has no superior.

THE attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Cincinnati, Nashville and East Tennessee Packet Company in our river columns. The advantages to shippers will become manifest at a glance. Freights can be shipped through from Cincinnati to all the leading Southern points. The boats are the best of their class, four of the six being Pittsburgh built boats, and in charge of officers well and favorably known to shippers. Business entrusted to this line will meet with attention and dispatch. Mr. Walter H. Scott, the Superintendent, is an officer of large experience and understands his business in all its details. We take pleasure in recommending this line to shippers and passengers.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says some of our steamboatmen complain that the action (whether intentional or not is not said) of a number of our city shippers has a tendency to very materially damage our steamboat interest. Wheeling shippers to Cincinnati pay 20 cents and Pittsburgh shippers pay 35—thus leaving a margin of 15 cents for Wheeling manufacturers. It is said by the river men that Wheeling shippers wish our boatmen to carry for them at 15 or 18 cents. This they are unwilling to do stating that they will first go to Pittsburgh and carry at less than Wheeling rates, and thus give an advantage to manufacturers there. Shippers here threaten a combination to effect the reduction they desire; and so the matter stands. We regret exceedingly that any difference should arise between our shippers and boatmen. It seems to us that it would be a mutual benefit to these parties to sustain our own shipping. We now have a river trade of which we may be justly proud, and we will be very sorry to see any action that will drive from us any of our steamboatmen or their crafts.

Cincinnati.

November 14.—We condense the following from the *Commercial*:

The river is now receding from Pittsburgh to Evansville, but swelling from Paducah to Cairo. Here, it has receded five inches during the twenty-four hours, ending last night. There are eight feet hence to Louisville. There are 5½ feet in the canal, and 7½ feet on the shoalest bars along the lower Ohio.

The Pine Grove, Captain D. W. Maratta, arrived from St. Louis, with a fair trip. She will fill out with people and freight, and depart for Pittsburgh this evening. Captain Sharp Hemphill, one of the oldest clerks on our waters, will welcome guests at the office.

The Kate Putnam, Captain Frank Maratta, left for St. Louis, full of freight and crowded with passengers.

The C. D. Fry left for Columbus, Georgia, with a fair trip, including one hundred barrels and fifty boxes pork, five hundred barrels flour, two hundred barrels whisky, ten firkins butter, and other miscellaneous merchandise, for New Orleans.

Captain Alex. F. Norton passed through the city yesterday en route from New Orleans for Washington City.

The Bertha, Capt. Peirsel, is loading for St. Louis.

The Argosy No. 2, for Johnsonville and Wauhatchie for New Orleans, leave to-day.

The J. R. Gilmore, Capt. Reppert, will drop down to the wharf to-day, and load for St. Louis.

BOATS IN PORT.—Grey Eagle, Havana, Golden Eagle, Anglo Saxon, Emerald, Argosy, St. Cloud, Bertha, Emma Floyd, Minneola, Kate Putnam, Wauhatchie, J. W. Garrett, Argonaut No. 2, Annie Laurie, Argosy No. 3, Pine Grove.

Louisville.

November 13.—The *Press* says: The river was falling with five feet eight inches water in the canal in the evening by the mark. It had risen up to Saturday noon, when it commenced falling, and has fallen three inches at the head of the falls and nine inches at Portland.

On the falls last evening there were three feet eight inches water in the pass, down the Indian chute, and the J. G. Blackford, bound for St. Louis, and the Bermuda, for Nashville, took that chute.

The John Thompson, ferry boat, alias Fort Hickman, gunboat, attempted Saturday to ascend the falls up the Indian chute, but did not succeed.

The Cumberland at Nashville Saturday was falling, with thirty inches water in the channel.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 13—P. M.—EDS. COM.—The steamer Rodolph was sunk twice in the Arkansas river, the first time in three feet water, and the second time in seven feet water, fifteen miles below Pine Bluff. Capt. Joe Banfill passed Cairo to-day, *en route* for Cincinnati. The Guidon picked up a snag in the Arkansas river a few days ago, tearing off her guards, but doing no serious damage.

RIVER PACKETS.

RED RIVER PACKET COMPANY.

G. L. KOUNS & BROS., Proprietors, Corner Common and Front st., up stairs, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COMPOSED OF STEAMERS

NEW ERA	Master
PIONEER ERA	W. T. SCOVELL, Master.
FANNIE GILBERT	BEN. B. KOUNS, Master.
CARRIE POOLE	NOAH SCOVELL, Master.
GOSSAMER	I. H. KOUNS, Master.

To contract for freight or passage to every point on Red River, apply at the office, or by letter or dispatch. Particular attention given to receiving and forwarding, and inquiries relative to the state of navigation, and freight and passage.

Consignments of Cotton and Western Produce, to sell and orders to purchase, solicited.

Refer to business men generally. oc7-3m

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1865.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis. Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to

JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

sp24

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Cincinnati, Nashville and East Tennessee Packet Co., via Johnsonville, Tenn.

COMPRISING STEAMERS

ARGOSY,	FANNY BARKER,
ARMADILLO,	McPORTER,
SPRAY,	VIRGINIA BARTON.

No breakage of bulk, drayage, or charge for transfer whatever, from the time merchandise leaves Cincinnati until delivered at destination.

Through receipts given at Cincinnati, for all points south and southeast of Nashville, lower than by any other route.

WALTER H. SCOTT, Superintendent, Cincinnati.
CUNNINGHAM & BENNET, Agents, Cincinnati.
M. C. BALES, Agent, Nashville. no13 m w s-tf

PITTSBURGH ADVERTISEMENTS.

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMP'Y

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE	CAPT. S. C. SPEERS
TELEGRAPH	CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN	CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC
GALLATIN	CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, a. m.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 6 p. m.; Brownsville daily at 9 p. m.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 8 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 11 o'clock.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

No Freights Received After 5 P. M.

For further particulars, inquire of
WILLIAM McELROY, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent, Brownsville, Penna.
mh1

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.

The new and fast passenger steamer

BAYARD.

G. D. MOORE, Captain. DANIEL MOORE, Clerk.

Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling at 8 P. M. same days.

Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 A. M.

Leaves Marietta at 3 P. M. same days.

Leaves Wheeling at 7 A. M. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

JOHN FLACK, or
JAS. COLLINS, Agents,
No. 88 Water street, Pittsburgh.
oc2

Muskingum River Packets.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. The new and splendid Passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, WM. COLLISON, Commander, J. C. McVAY, Clerk, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
oc23

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. The regular passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above. Returning, leaves Zanesville every Friday at 7 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.
oc23

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., the steamer FOREST CITY, Capt. JOHN GORDON, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS, Agent.
se6

For Memphis and New Orleans.

SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

The splendid passenger steamer MARIETTA, Capt. A. HOFF, Clerk J. T. WILSON, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
no14

For St. Louis.

THURSDAY, Nov. 16th, 4 P. M.

The fast passenger steamer ROCKET, Captain McCOSH, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
no14

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH.

The splendid passenger steamer REVENUE, T. RUSSELL, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
no14

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

THIS DAY, November 15, at 4 P. M.

The fine passenger steamer SILVERCLOUD No. 2, J. B. CONWAY, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
no8

For Nashville.

THIS DAY, November 15th, at 4 P. M.

The fine passenger steamer ROVER, S. DEAN, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
no9

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer LEONIDAS, M. A. COX, commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
no13

TO THE RIVER MEN.

EDWARD HEAZELTON, Jr.,

No. 21 Diamond,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND

PRODUCE MERCHANT.

BOAT STORES,

STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES.

P. S.—Being near the market, I can supply you with all the freshest and choicest of GREEN VEGETABLES on short notice. I intend to give particular attention to the RIVER TRADE, delivering everything promptly. au5-6m

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of RENO & BROTHER, engaged in the Ship Chandlery and Boat Store Business, at No. 47 Public Landing, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN C. RENO.
FRANK X. RENO.

Cincinnati, November 1, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership, for the purpose of doing a Ship Chandlery and Boat Store business, at the old stand, No. 47 Public Landing, under the firm-name of PEARCE, RENO GROVER & CO.

C. G. PEARCE,
JOHN C. RENO,
JAS. A. GROVER,
HENRY A. JONES,
FRANK X. RENO.

Cincinnati, November 1, 1865. no16-3t

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE,
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP

Pres't, ISAAC M. PENNOCK, V. Prest, JNO. F. JENNINGS

DIRECTORS.

N. J. Bigley,	Daniel Wallace,	Thos. Donnelly,
R. H. King,	Sam'l M'Clurkan,	H. W. Oliver, Jr.,
W. H. Forsyth,	Jake Hill,	S. H. Hartman,
Alex. Chambers,	James O'Connor,	

Insures on liberal terms on all fire and marine risks.

THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.

R. J. GRACE, Agent. oc27-3m

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, JR.
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de22

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
D. M. BOOK, SECRETARY.
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN, GENERAL AGENT.

DIRECTORS.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

je5-ly

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Largest Daily Paper in the State.

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SECOND ENLARGEMENT.

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—

If you want all the News you must have

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

GOV'T SALES & PROPOSALS.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Government Railroad Property.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, Chief Quar'm's Office, U. S. Mil. R. R. Nashville, Tenn., October 31st, 1865.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on NOVEMBER 20th, 1865, at the foot of Poplar street, St. Louis, Mo.,

TWO FLAT CARS, 5½ FT. GUAGE.

On NOVEMBER 25th, 1865, at the yard of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, Jeffersonville, Indiana,

NINE FLAT CARS, GUAGE, 4 FT. 8½ INCH.

On NOVEMBER 27th, 1865, at Louisville, Ky:

311 Car Wheels,	43 Prs. Wheels & Axles.
217 Old Axles,	1 Tender,
1 Smoke Stack,	1 Engine Truck,
1 Pair Drivers,	4 Springs,
1 Parallel Rod,	1 Bell and frame,
4 Hand Cars,	11 Truck cars,

50,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron.

On DECEMBER 1st, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., the entire stock of the U. S. Military Railroad Supplies remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

(80) Eighty tons assorted iron,
(800) Eight hundred tons scrap iron,
(8) Eight tons assorted steel,
(1) One ton pig lead.

And a general assortment of small stores, suitable for railroads.

On DECEMBER 11th, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., the entire stock of new and serviceable stores of the U. S. Military Railroad remaining on hand at the General Supply Store, consisting in part as follows:

20,000 Twenty thousand axes,
1,000 Tons ass'd bar iron, rd. sq. hfrd. angle.
80 Eighty tons boiler and tank iron.
35 Thirty-five tons assorted steel.
300 Three hundred tons scrap iron, wrought and cast.
25,000 Twenty-five thousand pounds Engine Brass Castings.

Gas Pipe,	Heating Stoves,
Brass Pipe,	Gas Fixtures of all kinds,
Spring Balance,	Oil Cups,
Shovels,	Brass Cocks of every description,
Hatchets,	
Nuts,	Globe Valves, all sizes,
Washers, wrought and cast,	Claw, Lining and Tamping Bars,
Nails and spikes,	Iron and Copper Rivets and Burrs,
Mallets,	
Sash, Glass and Paint, of all kinds,	Sheet Copper and Brass,
Railroad Lamps,	Chains and Rope of all sizes,
Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,	Blocks, Tackle and Snatch, Kelly's Head Lights,

Full sets of Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Saddlers Tools, Rubber Car Springs, Belting Gum and Leather, Files, Butts and Screws, Tinware of all kinds; and almost every article suitable for railroad operations, all of the very best quality. Also,

(3) Three large Lathes, Stevens & Bro. Manufacturers.
(2) Two Planers, Sellers & Co.,
(1) One Bolt Cutter and 1 Gear Cutter, Gould & Bro., Manufacture.
(1) One Axle cut off Lathe, Warner & Whitney.
(2) Two Fan Blowers, (medium.)
(1) One Upright Engine, 8 Horse Power.
(1) One Trip Hammer and Engine, Howell's Patent.
(1) One Broomfield Steam Hammer.
(1) One Sellers Steam Hammer.

Will also be sold at the same time, a large amount of serviceable and second-hand railroad tools, of all kinds, consisting of

Carpenters' Tools,
Wheelwrights' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Machinists' Tools,
Stoves and Pipe, Rope, Chains, etc., etc.

TERMS CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Catalogues of the materials to be sold in Nashville can be obtained by application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., and of that at Memphis, on application to Capt. John Parks, A. Q. M.

The attention of dealers and railroad companies is particularly invited to this sale.

Sales will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., on each day, and continue daily until all the property is disposed of.

F. J. CRILLY, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

no6-tdec8

OFFICE OF MILITARY STORE KEEPER, Pittsburgh, Pa., November, 6th, 1865.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF STORES—Will be sold at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the "Fair Grounds," on Penn street, THURSDAY, November 23d, 1865, Sale commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following condemned Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, viz:

126 Cap Letters.
3 Forage Caps.
369 Numbers.
11 Uniform Privates' Coats.
16 Cross Cannon.
2 Worsted Sashes.
31 Trowsers, Infantry.
5 Trowsers, Cavalry.
29 Flannel Sack Coats.
22 Flannel Shirts.
12 Drawers.
21 Stockings.
54 Great Coats.
558 Water Proof Pouches.
578 Great Coat Straps.
479 U. S. Blankets.
3 Zouave Jackets.
3 Zouave Caps.
1 Zouave Cloak.
122 Bed Sacks, single.
83 Spades.
255 Knapsacks.
268 Haversacks.
275 Canteens.
42 Axes.
44 Axe Helves.
1 Camp Kettle.
25 Camp Hatchets.
25 Hatchet Handles.
2 Recruiting Flags.
2 " " Halliards.
1 Camp Color.
7 Fifes.
1 Hospital Flag.
23 Drums.
1 Drum Head Batter.
6 " " Snares.
11 Drum Slings.
9 Drum Sticks, pairs.
2 Drum Cases.
51 Wall Tents.
42 Wall Tent Flies.
41 Wall Tent Poles, setts.
838 Common Tents.
929 Common Tent Poles, setts.
1577 Shelter Tents.
1028 " " Poles.
79 Pick Axes.
46 " " Handles.
14 Hospital Tents.
35 Hospital Tent Flies.
75 " " Poles.
852 " " Pins, large.
2 " " Small.
1368 Wall Tent Pins, large.
12 Wall Tent Pins, large.
1 Color Belt and Socket.
4 Axe Slings.
6 Marque Tent Poles.
161 Tents D'Abri.

Terms cash in Government funds.

M. E. LUCAS, Military Store Keeper.

no6-16t

FINAL SALES OF

GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of NOVEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW YORK.

New York city, TUESDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.

New York City, THURSDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., THURSDAY, November 2, 9, 16 and 23—100 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, Pa., SATURDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

Harrisburg, Pa., TUESDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

Harrisburg, Pa., THURSDAY, November 2, 9, 16 and 23—100 Horses each day.

Mechanicsburg, Pa., TUESDAY, November 7—100 Horses.

Allentown, Pa., WEDNESDAY, November 10—100 Horses.

Pottsville, Pa., FRIDAY, November 12—100 Horses.

Chester, Delaware county, Pa., WEDNESDAY, November 22—100 Horses.

Titusville, Pa., THURSDAY, November 16—100 Horses.

Titusville, Pa., THURSDAY, November 30—100 Horses.

Titusville, Pa., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, November 23 and 24—100 Mules each day.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., TUESDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.

Wilmington, Del., FRIDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md., WEDNESDAY, November 15—100 Horses.

Baltimore, Md., WEDNESDAY, November 29—100 Horses.

GIESBORO, D. C.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at WASHINGTON, D. C.

At this series of sales all the Government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should therefore avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

For sales of public animals in the West, see official Western newspapers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O. oc27-td

GOVERNMENT SALE.

By order of the Navy Department there will be offered for sale at

Public Auction,

Under the direction of the Commandant, on

MONDAY Nov. 20th, 1865.

COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, AT THE

U. S. NAVAL STATION,

Mound City, Ill.,

The following Gunboats and other Vessels lately composing a portion of the Mississippi Squadron:

	Length. feet.	in.	Breadth. feet.	in.	Depth. feet.	in.	Diameter. feet.	Cylinder. in	Length of stroke. ft.	in
Champion	145	8	26	5	3	6	—	15	6	—
Gen. Pillow	81	5	37	1	3	8	—	10	3	6
Gt. Western	178	—	45	5	8	8	—	22½	8	—
Kate	160	—	31	—	5	—	—	13	4	6
Little Rebel	104	—	19	5	9	5	—	18	—	24
Tempest	162	8	32	9	5	9	—	17½	5	6
Red Rover	256	—	40	10	7	6	—	28	8	—
Sovereign	223	7	37	—	6	5	—	24	6	6
Volunteer	155	2	33	—	4	6	—	15	5	—

Together with their Engines, Tackle and Furniture.

Five (5) per cent. of the purchase money to be deposited at time of sale, and the balance within six (6) days thereafter.

Bills of sale will be given by the Commandant, for the Navy Department.

Dimensions not given above will be furnished at time of sale.

COMMANDANT NAVAL STATION, Mound City, Illinois.

no7-2w

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

GOVERNMENT GUNBOATS,

STEAM TRANSPORTS, BARGES, &c.,

AT

Chattanooga, Tenn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 4th, 1865.

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Chattanooga, Tenn., the following named Gunboats, Steam Transports, Barges, &c., now lying at this Depot:

Side-wheel Gunboat Gen. Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel Gunboat Gen. Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel Gunboat Gen. Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-while Gunboat Gen. Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Stern-wheel Gunboat Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.

Also, Seven gunwale Barges;
One model Barge;
One Row Boat.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to day of sale.

Terms cash, in U. S. currency.

Boats to be received by purchasers on day of sale.

By order of Brevet Col. JOHN H. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster District of East Tennessee.

JAMES T. CLARK, Captain and A. Q. M.

no11-15t

MACHINERY.

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS,

417 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEALERS IN

ENGINES, MACHINERY AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES,

and Agents for the sale of

MACHINISTS' TOOLS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE NEW YORK STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

15-3mw

GOV'T SALES & PROPOSALS

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF STEAMBOAT ENGINES, BOILERS, AND OTHER STEAMBOAT FIXTURES.

OFFICE WESTERN RIVER TRANSP'N Q. M. DEP'T, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5th, 1865.

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidders, without reserve, at the place where the property lies, on THURSDAY, November 23d, 1865, commencing at 10 A. M., the following property belonging to the U. S. Quartermaster Department, and now lying at St. Louis, Mo., on the Levee, above and near Morse & Daggett's Docks, viz:

Nine (9) pairs of high pressure engines; also, boilers, nigger engines, capstans, shafts, fire fronts, brasses, copper and gas pipe, anchors, chains, log chains, guy rods, bells, bell metal, stirrups, flange bolts, scrap iron, &c., &c.

The above machinery was taken from wrecks of steamers at Johnsonville, Tenn., and the larger portion is in good condition and order.

Also, about 150 tons of American T Railroad Iron, a large amount of Railroad Spikes, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, (assorted), Spring Steel, Glass, Red Ink, Files, Augers, &c., &c.

Duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation services will be received as cash, at their full face value, in payment for all property sold; otherwise terms cash.

By order Quartermaster General.

ARTHUR EDWARDS, Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. V.

no10-td

RAILROAD IRON.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

THERE WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE ON

TUESDAY, NOV. 28th, 1865,

COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION,

MOUND CITY, ILL.,

From 250 to 300 tons of

T RAILROAD IRON,

Consisting of Long and Short, about two-thirds of it long, remainder short, running from 24 to 18 feet, and from 5 to 6 feet.

Ten (10) per cent of the purchase money to be deposited at time of sale, and the remainder within five (5) days thereafter.

COMMANDANT, Nava Station, Mound City, Ill.

no11-2w

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

no4-eod

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars, apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

jy30

THE

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.

CAPITAL........1,000,000

ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.

This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITORY OF THE

United States Treasury,

and appointed agent for the sale of the

7-30 LOAN.

Every facility will be offered to investers or parties purchasing for re-sale.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier,

my1-tf

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Corner of Hand and Liberty streets.

Capital paid in........$ 300,000.
Privilege to increase to........ 1,000,000.

All kinds of

Government Securities Bought and Sold.

COLLECTIONS

Made on all accessible points in the

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Deposits received and Interest allowed

On Deposits left for a specified time.

Discount Daily at 11 o'clock.

G. E. WARNER, President.
C. H. RIGGS, Cashier.
ROBT. J. STONEY, Assistant Cashier. oc13-3m

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & RAHM, Pittsburgh. WM. M'COUCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

No. 36 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

United States Loans bought and sold at market rates. au14-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	JOHN WILSON,
	WM. K. NIMICK.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

se7

ATTORNEYS.

JNO. H. HAMPTON........W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment,)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. M. Smith,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se5-if

THOS. M. BAYNE........NOAH W. SHAFER.

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Notice is hereby given that at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Eldorado Oil Company, to be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., a proposition will be submitted to reduce the capital stock from one million dollars ($1,000,000) to four hundred thousand, ($400,000) par two dollars.

JOHN MUNHALL, Pres't.

GEORGE H. ASHTON,
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